

FOUNDED 1881 NO. 22,231

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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四拜禮 號八月八英港香 THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927. 日一廿七

50c PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

CANTON, HANKOW & NANKING.

NOW RE-ALLIED AGAINST THE NORTH.

CHIANG'S SUPPORTERS FLEE FROM CANTON.

BRITISH PLANE'S MISHAP.

The principal China news to-day is that General Li Chai-sum, the master of Kwangtung, and General Huang, the Governor of Kwangsi, have decided to join with the Hankow group, which, in turn, has definitely allied itself to the Nanking remnant. Thus, Canton, Hankow and Nanking are re-aligned against the North.

Consequent on the retirement of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, there is considerable apprehension in Canton, the Police Commissioner (Gen. Tang) and many of the leading politicians having resigned. General Tang is thought to have come to Hongkong, and there is an exodus of the families and supporters of the old officials.

There is also a report (at present unconfirmed) that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, disappointed at the retirement of Marshal Chiang and the failure of his efforts to get Chiang to return, has gone over to the side of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and will co-operate with him against the South.

HAS FENG TURNED ROUND AGAIN?

Shanghai, Aug. 17. General Li Chai-sum, the Governor of Kwangtung, and General Huang Hsiao-shun, the Governor of Kwangsi, have agreed to re-recognise the Wu-han Government and have offered to co-operate with Wu-han and Nanking against the North.

Feng Wants Chiang.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, from Chengchow, has issued a circular telegram through General Li Lien-chun, who is chairman of the first conference of the new Government, of Nanking, asking Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to return to his post of Generalissimo.—Reuter.

HANKOW AND NANKING.

GAIN FORCES AGAINST NORTH.

Shanghai, Aug. 18. General Li Chung-yan, the present Nanking military chief, who went to Hankow a few days ago to confer with the leaders there on the Hankow-Nanking Amalgamation, returned to Nanking yesterday by the Chuhchuan. He is now directing the operations for the defence of Nanking.

Hankow is sending an army to reinforce that of General Li Chung-yan in defending Anhwei and Kiangsu. General Liu Hsing has been appointed Field-Marshal of the Eastern expeditionary force. This army is making its way from Hupeh to Nanking en route to Anhwei.

What of Feng?

There is a rumour current that General Feng Yu-hsiang is changing colour, in view of the failure of the Nationalists and the resignation of Marshal Chiang. The Honan commander is said to have entered into arrangements with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang against Hankow. This is still unconfirmed, however.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

UNCERTAINTY IN CANTON.

Report Unconfirmed.

Rumours and an Exodus. Later. Enquiries made by *Telegraph* representative this morning failed to establish the authenticity of the reports that Gen. Tang Ying-wai had arrived. It was learned however, that one or two advance agents, representative of high Canton politicians, have arrived here, and one of these men has been identified as an agent of the Police Commissioner, who has made several trips between the two ports within the course of the last few weeks.

A notable arrival is Mr. George Cohen who came down by the Monday night boat on one of his frequent trips. Mr. Cohen, who is a Canadian, will be recalled as the personal bodyguard of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He came down recently from Shanghai on the return of the Nationalist Finance Minister to Canton.

Those generals and politicians who recently seceded from the Hankow Government have again urged Madame Sun Yat-sen to be their leader. Among the supporters of this movement are Messrs. Eugene Chen, T. V. Soong, Tang

(Continued on Page 14.)

CHINESE CUSTOM.

THE ADOPTION OF HEIRS.

PROTECTORS OF WIDOWS.

An estate case, which commenced before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday afternoon, and involves questions of Chinese custom and law, was continued in the Supreme Court this morning, when evidence was given by a Chinese village elder.

The dispute is between two women, the plaintiff being Ngai Chung-sz, suing as the next friend of her adopted son, an infant named Ngai Chung-fat, and the defendant being Ngai Yee-mui, and concerns the estate left by one Ngai I, who died at 5, Tsat Tsz Mui village, Hongkong, in 1898.

The plaintiff married the only surviving son, who died without any children surviving him, and later she took another husband and adopted a son. She claims that the property descends to her and the son: the defendant, a sister of her first husband, not being eligible because she has married twice.

This is denied, and the defendant makes a similar allegation against the plaintiff, and states that the son was bought by the latter's second husband and therefore does not belong to the family.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Horace Lo, is for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes, is for the defendant.

Chinese Law.

Important points with regard to a woman taking a man to live with her after the death of her husband, and the adoption of children, have been raised, and this morning Mr. Alabaster read certified translations of Chinese law on the points. They were as follow:

A discarded child under three years, though of a different surname, may be received into a family and reared, and may adopt the surname of the person rearing him. He shall, on no account, be adopted as heir of the person rearing him, on the ground that the latter has no son of his own.

If a man or woman begs some other person of a different surname for a child, and brings him up as his or her foster son, such foster son, when he is willing, reverts to his former parents' family, shall not be allowed to take with him back to his original family his share in the estate of his adopted family. He who has picked up a discarded child of under three years for rearing, shall, according to law, be allowed to make such child adopt the surname of the family, but shall not be allowed to adopt him as heir, though he might have no son of his own. Such foster son shall be allotted a portion of the estate of his foster father (as might be decided upon), after due consideration.

All the foster sons may not be compelled to revert to their former respective families in any way. In case anyone falsely claims a certain family as his own, with a view to the acquisition of the property in consequence of such reversion, he shall be dealt with and punished according to law.

The Proletariat.

A woman, while taking charge of the property of a family, may openly invite a man to come to her home and become her husband. The proletariat should be tolerated to do what is convenient to them. Should secret intercourse be attempted, thereby bringing about a demoralising effect on the custom, such practice must be prohibited and the offender must be expelled from the family when complained of by people in the neighbourhood or by people of the same clan. (Case in the eleventh year of the Kin Lung.)

After reading these extracts from Chinese law on the points raised, Mr. Alabaster handed them to the judge.

Giving evidence, a Chinese elder from the village said, in reply to Mr. Alabaster, that he had gone into the history of the Ngai family. The family had been in the village ever since there was a British Hongkong, about 70 years. He remembered Ngai I's son, and his marriage to the first plaintiff.

(Continued on Page 14.)

A FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL COMMERCIAL BENEFITS.

FAVOURABLE TARIFFS.

Paris, Aug. 17. The newly-signed Franco-German commercial agreement, which comes into force on September 6, provides for the reciprocal grant of *de facto* most-favoured-nation treatment for practically all exports. The exchange will be at the present French minimum tariff.

Germany grants France the tariff already established for the benefit of other Powers.

The agreement reserves the complete liberty of the French Parliament to proceed with the projected Customs reform.

The status of individuals and companies, and questions of sea and river navigation and of German vessels in French colonies and protectorates, will be settled on the basis of international law.

The agreement will remain in force until April 1, 1929, after which it may be terminated by either party on three months' notice.

Unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment will not come into operation until December, 1928.—Reuter's American Service.

Earlier Reports.

Paris, Aug. 17. After protracted negotiations the Franco-German Commercial Agreement has been reached.—Reuter's American Service.

Later.

M. Bokanowski for France and Herr Poese for Germany signed the Commercial Agreement.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITAIN'S VITAL STATISTICS.

FEWER DEATHS AND MORE BIRTHS.

London, July 17. The Registrar-General's return for the second quarter of the year shows that deaths in England and Wales totalled 107,600.

This is 61,000 less than in the preceding quarter, and 6,000 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The absence of serious epidemics is a feature of the return, but 1,700 died from influenza during the quarter.

Births during the same period numbered 171,000 which is nearly 4,000 more than in the preceding quarter, but 10,000 below the total of the second quarter of last year.—*British Wireless*.

BLINDING SHIPS FROM ABOVE.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

New York, Aug. 17. Passengers on the liner *Ile de France* were approaching New York and watching an army bombing plane swooping down, when they were astonished to see a smoke screen which completely enveloped the liner.

It was later learned that this was an experiment by the United States army-chemical warfare service, to demonstrate the feasibility of blinding ships from the air in an attack.—Reuter's American Service.

MR. ARMOUR'S HUGE LOSSES.

A REVELATION AFTER DEATH.

Chicago, Aug. 17. Commenting on Mr. Ogden Armour's death, the *Herald-Examiner* says that although he was rated as the world's second richest man, his estate is estimated at only \$20,000.

"He was a financial casualty of the war and took his punishment like a brave soldier. At the peak of his reverses, he lost \$1,000,000 a day for 180 days."—Reuter's American Service.

THE DOLE PRIZE.

TWO PLANES REACH HAWAII.

TWO OTHERS COMPETE.

San Francisco, Aug. 17. The navy radio station reports that at 7 o'clock this morning, Pacific time, the *Woolaroo* is 1,800 miles out, running satisfactorily.—Reuter's American Service.

Honolulu, Aug. 17. The *Woolaroo* has landed at Wheeler Field here, and thus wins the first Dole prize of \$25,000.—Reuter's American Service.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 17. A Michigan school teacher, Miss Mildred Doran, on passenger biplane named after her, with a pilot named Pedlar and navigator named Knope, after turning back owing to engine trouble, re-started on the Dole flight to Hawaii in which thus four competitors survive, the others being the *Golden Eagle* piloted by Jack Frost, the *Aloha* by Martin Jensen, and the *Woolaroo* by Arthur Goebel.—Reuter's American Service.

Second Prize Also Won.

Honolulu, Aug. 17. The *Aloha* has landed, and wins the second Dole prize, of \$10,000.

Earlier Reports.

Paris, Aug. 17. After protracted negotiations the Franco-German Commercial Agreement has been reached.—Reuter's American Service.

London, July 17. The pilot, Goebel, stepped out dressed in a lounge suit, with his linen spotless. Davis, his navigator, was in naval uniform.—The *Woolaroo* started last from Oakland.—Reuter's American Service.

London, July 17. The *Woolaroo* took 26 hours, 20 minutes. Many thousands had gathered, and there was wild enthusiasm among them as they cheered the aviators in the *Woolaroo*, whose arrival was greeted with a salute of bombs bursting in the air.

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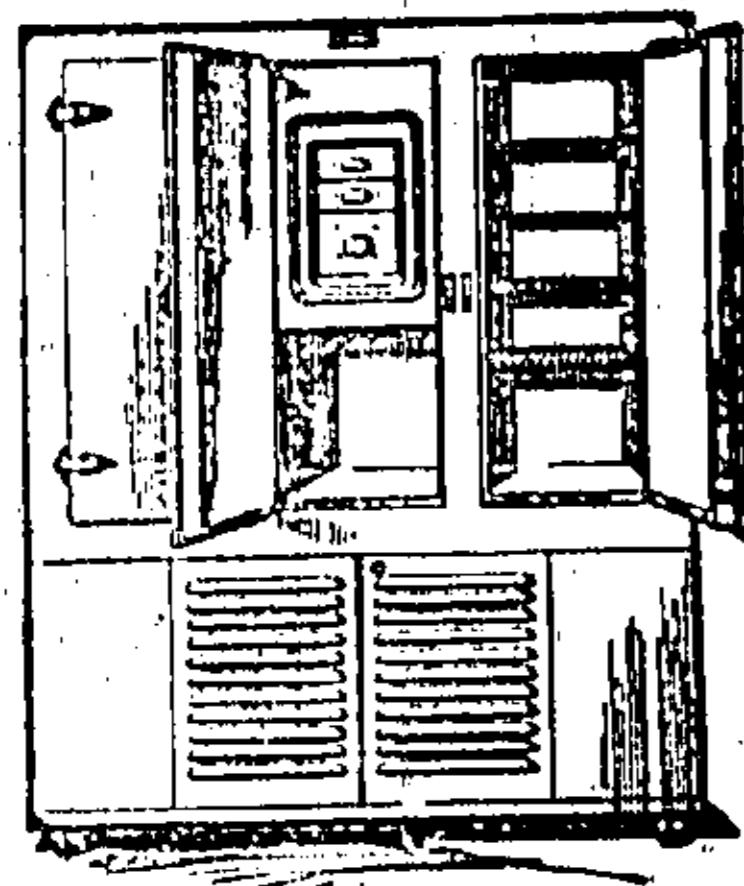
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THE CARPET TAX.

OFFICIALS EXPELLED BY FRENCH POLICE.

Tientsin, Aug. 2. The French Consul, M. Sausseine, returned from Peitaiho on Sunday, and yesterday authorized drastic measures to be taken to terminate the scandal of the blackmailing of foreign exporters by an illegal Chinese Tax Bureau, which had established itself in the offices of the Customs Bankers.

During the morning a strong detachment of French Police, under Inspector Jobez, marched to Rue St. Louis and was drawn up on either side of the entrance to the Customs branch of the Bank of Communications. The Inspector and a few assistants, Chinese and French, then entered the building and produced a Warrant from the French Consul authorizing the immediate expulsion from the French Concession of all persons connected with the so-called Carpet Tax Bureau.

Formerly Expelled.

The Bank authorities were requested to identify the extortions and when this was done they were warned against further activities in the French Concession, and formally expelled.

The Chinese were escorted to, and seen over, the International Bridge. W. P. Culvin, of Bergers' Enterprises, Ltd., who has been assisting the Chinese in the holding up of Duty Memos, was escorted to the other side of Rue St. Louis, where he was in the British Concession, and told not to re-enter the French area.

Fortunately for him the offices of Bergers' Enterprises, Ltd., are situated in the British Concession. **Commendable Action.**

The action of the French authorities will command itself to all legitimate foreign merchants, and also we think, to most Chinese business men, comments the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. French nationals are, it is true, not very greatly interested in the carpet industry, but a vital question of principle was involved.

If the Tupan's extortions, assisted by a not over-scrupulous British subject, can establish themselves in the offices of the Customs Bankers, and hold up Duty Memos on which the legal duty has been tendered, in order to extort twice as much again, in the case of carpets intended for export, there is nothing to prevent a similar practice being adopted for extorting whatever sums the Tupan fancies on any article or commodity exported from, or imported into, this port.

There are doubtless a number of conscience foreigners who, for value received—or promised—would be quite willing to aid and abet the Tupan—or any other Chinese militarist in blackmailing foreign and Chinese merchants, for the ostensible purpose of financing "anti-Bolshevik" or anti-anything-else" campaigns.

Brazen Extortion.

When extortion of this kind is brazenly practised on Customs property, within a foreign Concession, it is imperative that both the Chinese and the foreigner concerned should be taught that there are certain treaty infringements which will not be tolerated.

It is not edifying, of course, to see the Chinese and the foreigner, who have displayed such truculence towards the Bank-employees and foreign export firms, sheepishly leaving the scene of their exploits under an escort of Chinese police.

But they fully deserved the loss of face which they suffered. And it is gratifying to find that in one Concession, at least, the practice of open extortion under the guise of additional export duties, will no longer be tolerated.

A Disinterested Tupan.

The Tupan of Chihli, H. E. Chu Yu-pu, under whose authorization the carpet tax, and like extortion are said to be collected, though holding the position of Civil Governor of Province, and nomi-

GREEK CABINET.

COALITION TO CARRY OUT FINANCIAL REFORM.

Athens, Aug. 17. The new coalition Cabinet has been formed under M. Zaimis whose programme includes the reorganisation of the financial system as advocated by M. Cafandaris who is Finance Minister. M. Michalo Pouls is Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

It is responsible for its administration, is always far too busy with military operations to give serious attention to the abuses which have arisen as a result of his leaving everything in the hands of subordinates, apparently with no instructions except that funds must be raised from every conceivable source.

Thousands of Chinese in cigarette factories, carpet factories, and other industries, have been thrown out of employment as a result of the methods of extortion practised by the provincial authorities.

Reckless Taxation.

A large volume of trade which under normal conditions would find its way to and be exported from Tientsin is finding its way out by other routes because of the reckless taxation on the railways, and the extortion indulged in by the likin authorities.

Whatever military qualifications H. E. Chu Yu-pu may possess, his term of office as Civil Governor of this Province has produced no proof of any capacity as a civil administrator. There is probably no other militarist—with the possible exception of General Chang Tsung-chang whose so-called "anti-Bolshevik" activities have produced so many potential recruits for the Bolsheviks.

Trade, to H. E. Chu Yu-pu—or his subordinates—appears to be something to be suppressed, rather than encouraged; to be penalized, rather than developed.

Foreigners hear of the present Provincial Government's extortions only when their own special interests are affected. They know about the tobacco and cigarette taxes, the blackmailing system recently introduced into the East Station Likin Bureau, and the hold-up which has been going on for several weeks at the Customs Bank.

Slender Authority.

But if the local Chinese Press were free to speak out we should hear almost: incredible tales of extortion in which foreign interests were not involved. Protests to the Peking Government against H. E. Chu Yu-pu's grosser activities are generally of little avail.

Whether it is admitted or not, everyone knows that Marshal Chang Tao-lin's authority over this doughty warrior and "Civil Governor" is of the slenderest description.

Seeing that all that the Provincial Authorities are interested in is the raising of ever increasing sums of money, by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, it is difficult to believe that any negotiations with, or representations to, the Peking Government in respect of problems or scandals arising in territory, under H. E. Chu Yu-pu's nominal control, are of the slightest value.

The Concession's Future.

If the Chihli Provincial Governor can openly flout the authority of Peking in respect of China's treaty obligations, what reason is there to suppose that he would consider himself in any way bound by any engagements entered into by the Peking Government in connection, say, with the British Concession in this port?

Would not any change in the status of that Concession, while H. E. Chu Yu-pu rules Chihli, merely mean that the field for extortion was extended to include another thousand odd acres, in which merchants and residents, Foreign and Chinese, have hitherto been immune from his delicate interest in their "welfare"?

CHINESE SITUATION.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Shanghai, Aug. 17. A Bristol biplane yesterday morning made a forced landing on the Kiangwan racecourse outside the Settlement. An unarmed British relief party was sent out and brought in the engine and fuselage but the Chinese military authorities received orders not to release the wings.

A request made through His Majesty's Consul General to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to take necessary steps to secure the return of the wings was met by a categorical refusal on the part of the Commissioner.

General Duncan thereupon requested the Consul General to inform the Commissioner that if the necessary instructions for the surrender of the wings were not issued by eleven this morning he would take such action as he considered appropriate.

The instructions were not issued and General Duncan thereupon ordered that the posts along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway held by British troops during the troubles early in the year should be re-occupied as from two this afternoon and that at four o'clock the railway line should be cut at the level crossing immediately south of Soochow Creek. This operation has been carried out.—Reuter.

More Bombs.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 17. A terrific explosion created great consternation in the town at midnight. Sleeping citizens were flung from their beds and windows were smashed.—Reuter's American Service.

SACCO-VANZETTI.

APPLICATION FOR RETRIAL CONSIDERED.

New York, Aug. 17. The police report anonymous threats of further bombings if Sacco and Vanzetti are executed. These hint at prominent persons and corporations. One of the letters threatens that the New York City public institution and a large railway station will be blown up. "You know what we did in the subways. This time we mean business."—Reuter's American Service.

Another Trial.

Boston, Aug. 17.

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which was crammed to capacity and heavily guarded, considered arguments for another Sacco-Vanzetti trial. The Bench will probably take several days to decide. Ordinarily arguments before the Supreme Court are limited to one hour, but Sacco and Vanzetti's counsel were told that they might take as long as they wanted.—Reuter's American Service.

Later.

The house was demolished but there were no casualties.—Reuter's American Service.

Bombarding Nanking.

Nanking, Aug. 17.

The Northerners captured Pukow this morning and were bombing Nanking this afternoon. Britishers were evacuated aboard His Majesty's ships *Wivern* and *Woodlark*, which are at present lying alongside the International Import and Export Companies' premises on the South bank of the Yangtsze.—Reuter.

REORGANISATION.

Chang Changes Tactics Against South.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has changed his military tactics against the South. Yesterday he ordered the complete reorganisation of the various armies under his command, including those of Marshals Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang. He has issued a mandate appointing Sun Chuan-fang as Commander-in-chief of the First Army Corps and Chang Tsung-chang the second. These two forces will operate along the Tientsin-Pukow railway with Shanghai and Nanking as their immediate destinations. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is appointed commander-in-chief of the third corps and General Han Lin-chun the fourth. These two forces will operate along the Peking Hankow line with Honan as their first immediate aim and Wuhan the next.

General Chu Yu-poh is appointed commander-in-chief of the fifth corps. This force will operate through the Lung-hai railway line cutting off the Feng Yu-hsiang army. The Heilungkiang army has also been reorganised and this will be responsible for the defence of Peking. The Kirin army will form the general reserve corps.

Wah Kiu Yat Po.

CANTON PLOTTERS.

Disguised as Ricsha Coolies.

Canton, Aug. 17.

The police force in Canton have been busy searching and arresting the ricsha coolies in the city. This is because of a recent report that most of the mischievous persons who have been responsible for the recent bomb and shooting outrages, are disguising themselves as ricsha pullers. They hide their bombs and guns beneath the seats of the vehicles. When

found not guilty at the Police Department the coolies were paid \$1 each compensation, the arrests usually keeping the coolies in the Police Department for hours.

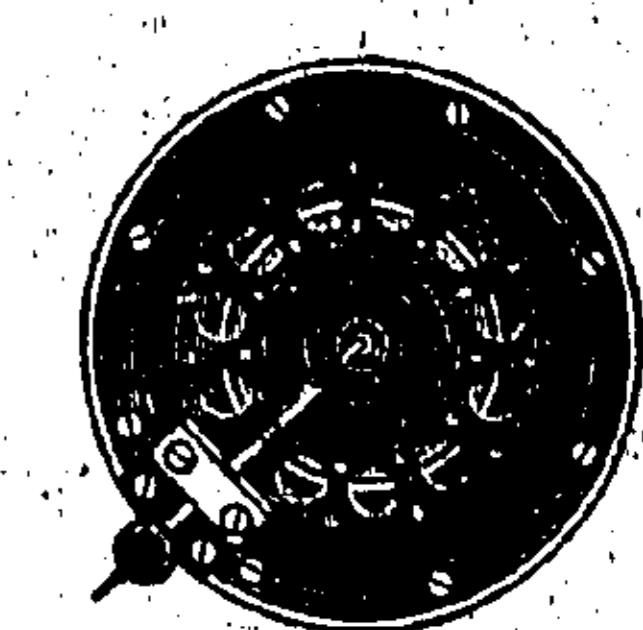
GALENS RETURNS.

Departure Delayed by Railway Trouble.

Hankow, Aug. 17.

It has been revealed from authentic sources that Galens actually travelled northward on the 9th and returned to Hankow on the 11th owing to railway interruption.—Reuter.

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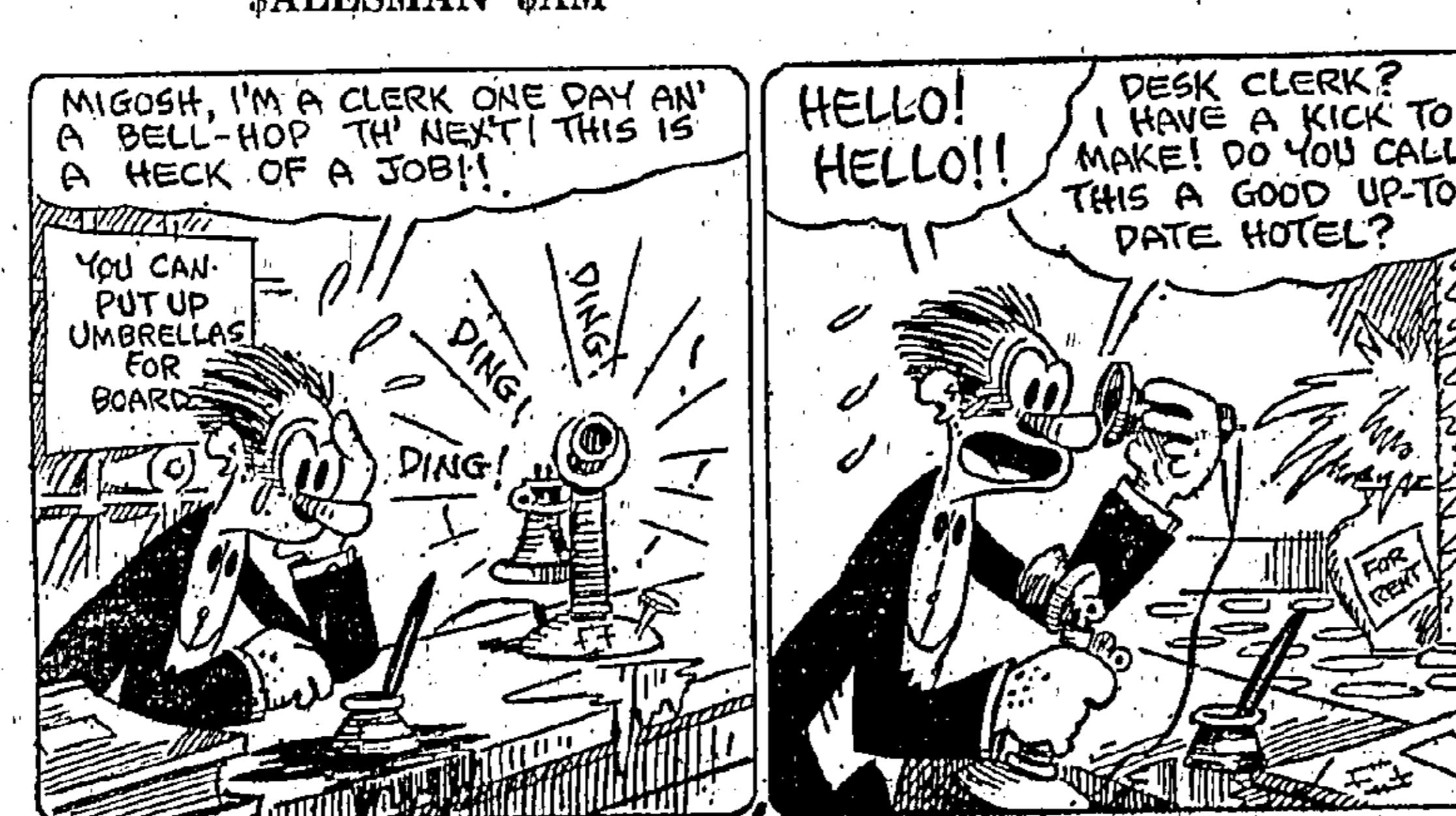
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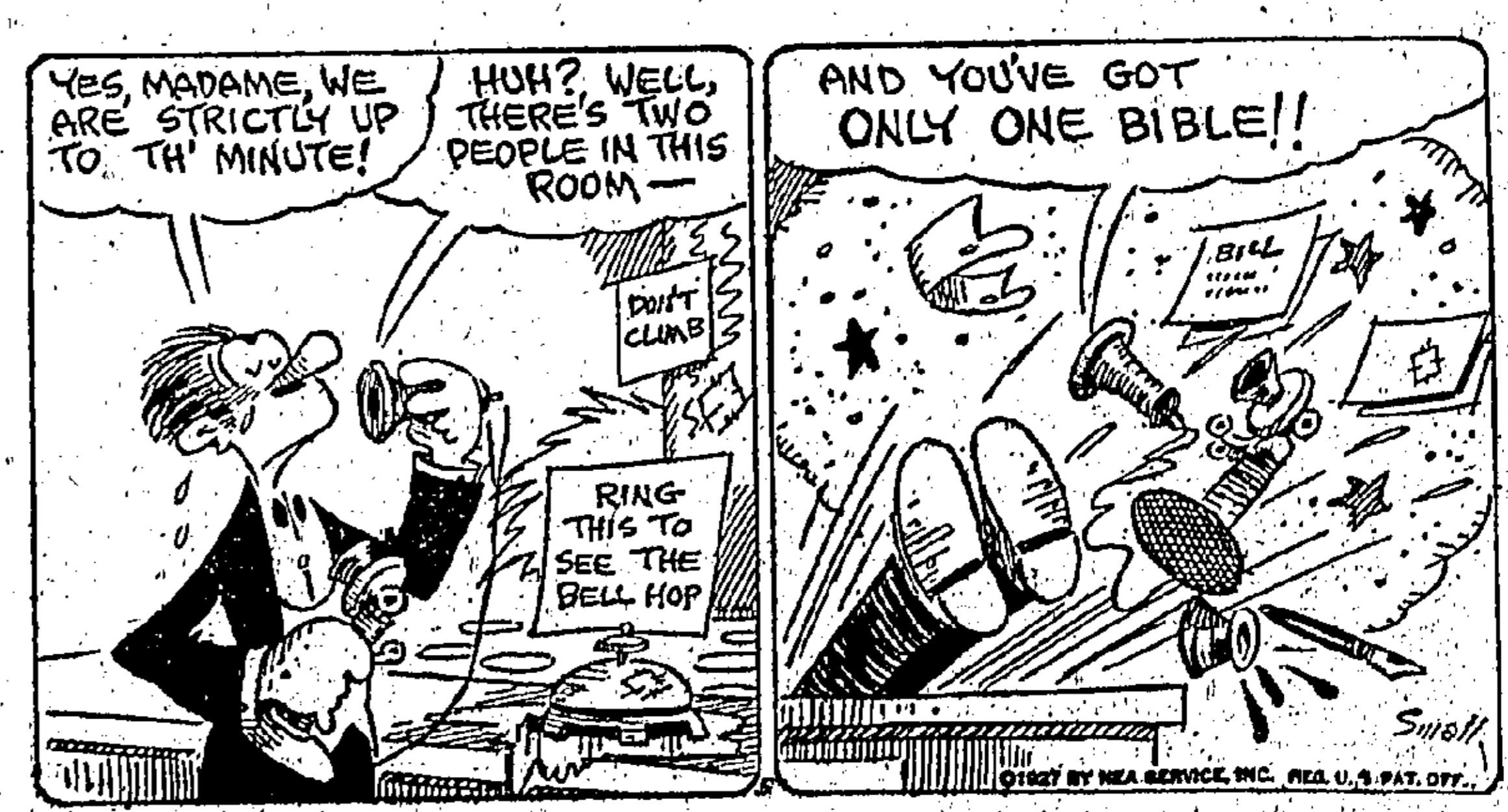
POLAR CAKE IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

By Small

SALESMAN SAM



Poor Service

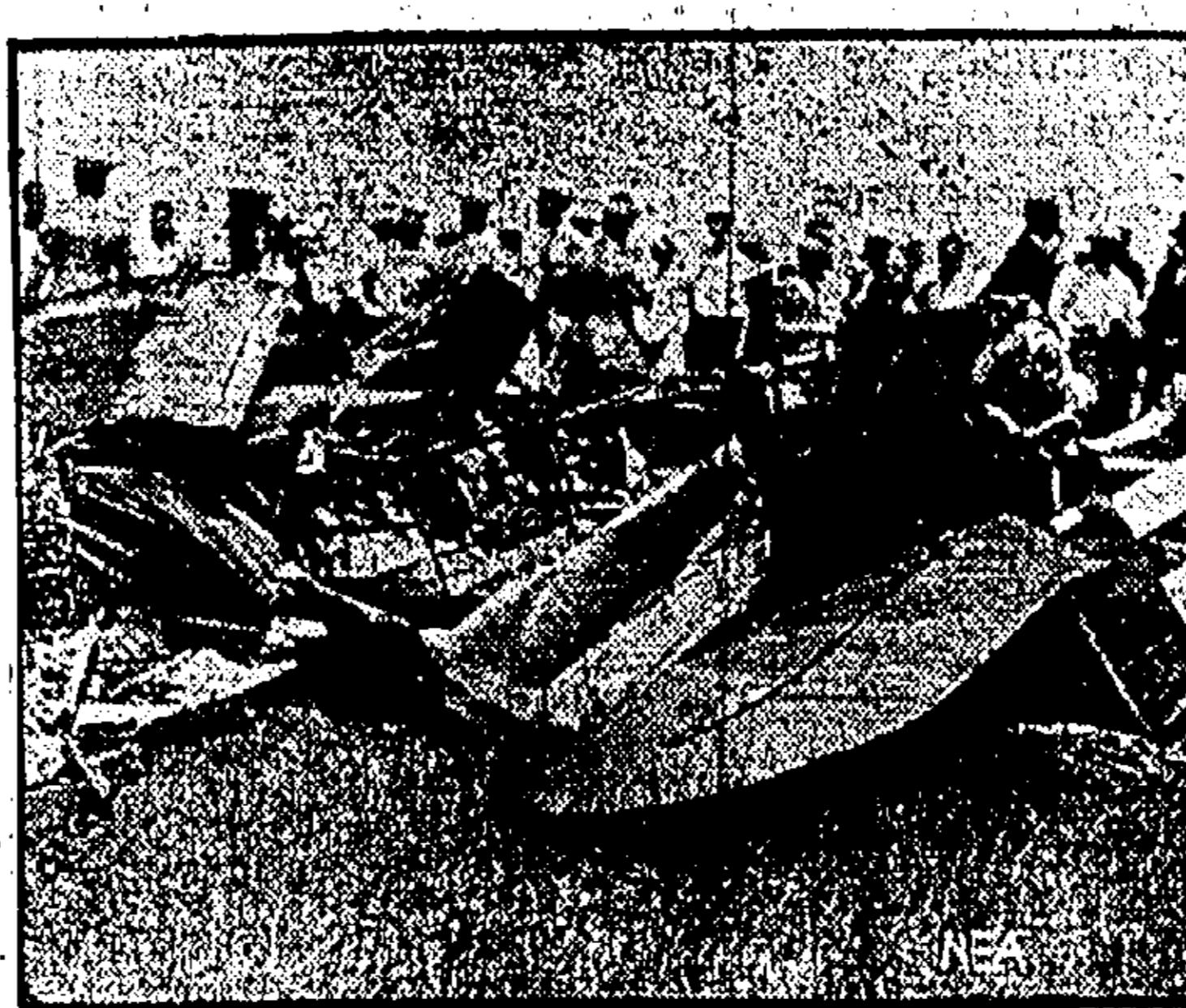




SENSATIONAL CASE.—M. Leon Daudet, the French Royalist leader, sat at his desk and defied the authorities to jail him. A thousand police and gendarmes had to storm it. Then Daudet recently escaped from prison through a hoax.



WELL WELL!—Trust van Alton, niece of President von Hindenburg, whose recent debut in a musical comedy has made her all the rage in Berlin.



AERIAL TRAGEDY.—During Colonel Lindbergh's visit to Canada, the pilot of an escorting plane, Lt. Johnson, crashed and was killed. Lieutenant Johnson's body was accorded full military honours. The Ottawa Parliament building is shown in the background. Prime Minister MacKenzie King and U. S. Minister Phillips followed the co-tgs.



YOUTH VICTORIOUS.—Here is one of the latest photographs of Miss Betty Nutall, 16-year-old English tennis star and her victim in the Wimbledon tournament, Mrs. Molla Mallory. The defeat of the American star by the English girl was one of the surprises and big features of the recent tournament. The British star is shown at the right, with Mrs. Mallory at the left.



ROYAL RUMOUR.—European royalty is abuzz with reports of an imminent announcement of the engagement of Princess Marie Jose, of Belgium, to the Italian Duke of Apulia.



LINDBERGH IN CANADA.—An aviator's dream: Col. Lindbergh's reception at Ottawa, where the flyer helped to celebrate Canada's diamond jubilee. Mayor J. P. Balfour is shown shaking Lindbergh's hand, while Mr. J. A. Wilson, secretary of the Canadian air board, stands near.



MARBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—They take marbles seriously in America, and here behold the marbles championship, staged at Atlantic City. In the inset are the two finalists, Julius Medvidovich of Pittsburgh (left), and Thaddeus Walig, of Springfield, Mass., who were to shoot it out for the championship. Above and below are the winners in the eight sectional leagues.



WEATHER WISE.—Captain E. T. Courtney is ready to embark on a flight from Calcutta to New York, when the weather permits.



LEFT BEHIND.—Lt. Floyd Bennett, close friend and flying mate of Commander Richard E. Byrd, receives at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York word of the progress of the "America's" trans-Atlantic flight. Bennett, Byrd's sole companion on the historic flight to the Pole, was kept from "America's" Paris hop by injuries received in an accident to the plane last April.



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Specially made for us to withstand the peculiarities of the climate.

Light in weight, very durable and
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SALE PRICE TO CLEAR \$4.00 each.

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Thousands of other Bargains.

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Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

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The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET—One European FLAT, Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

OMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two smaller offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Proprietary, Phone No. C.721.

TO LET—From 1st October, 1927, 7, Robinson Road, 7 rooms, Bath rooms, Pantry &c. Extensively repaired last year. Garden. Moderate Rental. Apply Deacons.

TO LET—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants' quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET—From 1st November, 1927, 4, Peak Road, 5 rooms, Bath room, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Large Basement. Conveniently situated. Lately completely renovated. Apply Deacons.

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS with modern conveniences at Cameron Road and Chatham Road, Kowloon. Please apply Comptore Department, H.M.H. Namzee, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET—Orient Building Nathan Road, ground floor, No. 571, 581, 585 and 587, first floor No. 581, 585, top floor, 571 and 587. Enquire F. C. Li, 225, Des Voeux Road Central or phone C.3307.

TO LET—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 23, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET—Bright and airy OFFICES single rooms or suites 3rd Floor, Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP NO. 3 OF 1926.

In The Matter Of The Companies Ordinances 1911—1925.

and

In The Matter Of The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first and final dividend of One hundred per centum has been declared, in this matter, and that same may be received at my Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, 1927, or on any subsequent week day (excepting Saturdays) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Upon applying for payment, the notice already sent to creditors must be produced to the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
c/o. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road Central,
Chartered Bank Building.
Dated 15th August, 1927.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Applications for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P. O. Box 233.

HONGKONG F.C. ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION. Applications from qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P. O. Box 233.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Applications for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the Hongkong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P. O. Box 233.

s.s. "TJILEBOET."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the Fore-part of the s.s. "Tjileboet" as it now lies at Ling Ting Island. Full particulars from the undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
York Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RADIO SUPPLIES, British and American radio goods in stock. Sets constructed and repaired. Inspection invited at The Union Store, No. 37, Des Voeux Road Central.

FOR SALE—One Coupled COILISS Engine, diam of Cylinders 16", Stroke 36", 80 R.P.M., each engine 100 I.H.P., with 12" diam fly-wheel x 25" face. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE—TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS (Habana-Sumatra Tobacco) from this shipment will dispose lots 100 or more wholesale prices. For quantities over 500 special dealers' 20% dis. given. Buckingham 250's \$4.50's \$11. Romeo & Juliet \$40 and \$39.75. La Dollar \$33. and 7.95. Flor de Haima \$30.50 and \$7.50. No shop Expenses. Free of Duty delivered to your own door after receipt cash with order. WORTH TRYING. Montgomery, Ollerton & Co., P. O. Box No. 484, Tel C.4630.

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TO LET—Orient Building Nathan Road, ground floor, No. 571, 581, 585 and 587, first floor No. 581, 585, top floor, 571 and 587. Enquire F. C. Li, 225, Des Voeux Road Central or phone C.3307.

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PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

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LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 19th August, 1927,

at 11 o'clock a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned.)

1 Bale Khaki Drills.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

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commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios comprising:—

Porcelain, Old Pictures, Peking Carved Lacquer Pictures, Hand Paintings, Bronze, Crystal, Amber Beads, Jade, Lacquered Boxes, Table Screens Jade Trees, Embroideries, etc., etc.

also

A Few pieces of Canton Blackwood Furniture.

and

One Old Indian Five-coloured Bowl and Stand in Cases.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Buddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

WOMEN'S MALADIES.

The ailments of women constitute almost a specialty in the practice of medicine. The feminine temperament is as much a factor in determining the treatment of these as is the feminine constitution.

Tonicity is the clue to woman's health and well-being. The blood and the nerves being in normal condition, good health logically follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People offer a long-tried and thoroughly proven remedy for the more common ills that feminine flesh is heir to. They have been found to be virtually specific in minimizing the discomforts and aftermath of Nature's inexorable exertions.

A wise and experienced physician lived to hear his prescription blessed by many grateful women. This prescription, the basis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has since been similarly acclaimed by thousands.

To be had of all chemists, or will be sent post free at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8. by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Commission would also particularly examine the following matters from the Constitutional point of view:—Aviation, company law, health, industrial powers, judicial powers, the navigation law, taxation, trade and commerce, the International Commission question, and the matter of new States. Proposed amendments would be submitted, first, to the Commonwealth Parliament, and subsequently to a referendum.

Mr. Bruce says it is essential to include on the Commission an expert on constitutional law and representatives of employers and employees and persons of varying political opinions.

MOSQUE RIOT NEAR BAGHDAD.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED:

Baghdad, July 10.

The annual lamentations on the tenth day of the Moslem month of Moharram were the occasion this morning of a serious riot at the Kadhamain Mosque, near Baghdad, between one of the Shi'ah procession forming part of the passion play and detachments of troops of the Iraqi army, who at their own request were taking part in the celebrations of the mourning of the death of the martyred Hossain 1,200 years ago.

The origin of the disturbance is uncertain, but it appears that a quarrel between an individual soldier and a civilian within the famous golden-domed shrine aroused feeling against the other soldiers and little was needed to inflame the passions of the throng exalted with religious fervour. A mob armed with sticks and knives made determined assaults upon their soldier co-religionists, and within the space of a few seconds there was a *melee* in which the unarmed soldiers tried to beat off their adversaries with their fists and belts. Many soldiers were stabbed by Arabs, while others, civilians and soldiers alike, fell under the pressure of the wild throng and were trampled upon. The Iraqi colonel in charge of the troops saved the situation by clever leadership. He manoeuvred his men away from the precincts of the mosque, whereupon the police contrived to quell the rioters, and the mosque was closed.

It is reported that two soldiers were killed, six injured by stabs, and 20 slightly hurt. Three civilians were shot dead by the civil or military police and 23 were injured. The soldiers were present as private individuals, and not as representatives of the authority of the Government, although they marched to the mosque in much the same manner as British soldiers attend church parade.

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

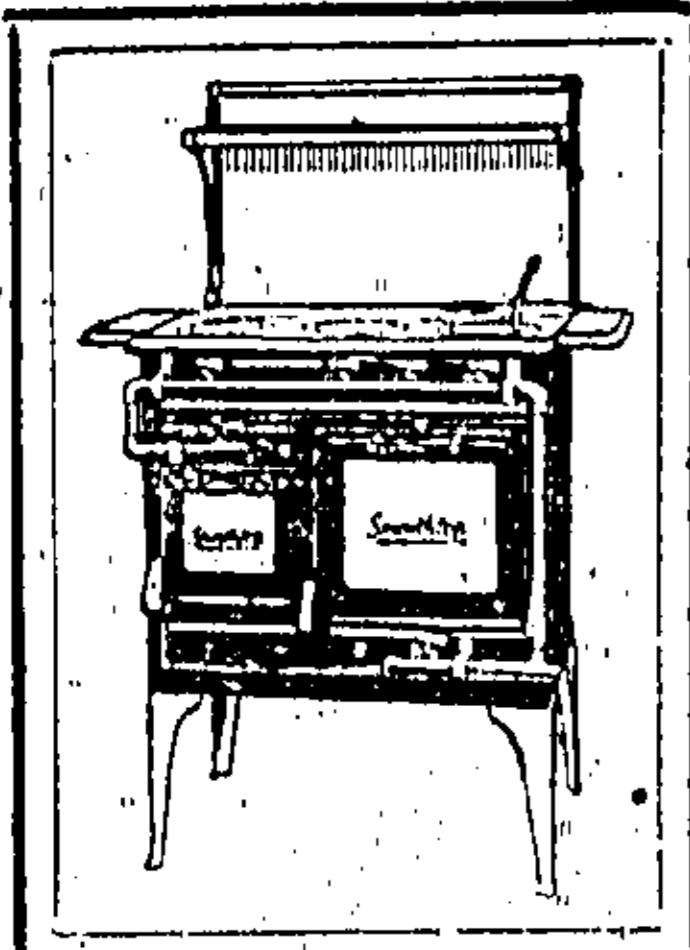
From 18th to 25th August, 1927.

HIGH WATER.

4.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m. 7.46 a.m. 8.00 a.m. 8.27 a.m. 8.53 a.m. 9.10 a.m. 9.27 a.m. 9.43 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.17 a.m. 10.34 a.m. 10.51 a.m. 10.58 a.m. 11.15 a.m. 11.32 a.m. 11.49 a.m. 11.56 a.m. 12.13 a.m. 12.30 a.m. 12.47 a.m. 12.54 a.m. 12.58 a.m. 1.05 p.m. 1.12 p.m. 1.19 p.m. 1.26 p.m. 1.33 p.m. 1.40 p.m. 1.47 p.m. 1.54 p.m. 1.58 p.m. 2.05 p.m. 2.12 p.m. 2.19 p.m. 2.26 p.m. 2.33 p.m. 2.40 p.m. 2.47 p.m. 2.54 p.m. 2.58 p.m. 3.05 p.m. 3.12 p.m. 3.19 p.m. 3.26 p.m. 3.33 p.m. 3.40 p.m. 3.47 p.m. 3.54 p.m. 3.58 p.m. 4.05 p.m. 4.12 p.m. 4.19 p.m. 4.26 p.m. 4.33 p.m. 4.40 p.m. 4.47 p.m. 4.54 p.m. 4.58 p.m. 5.05 p.m. 5.12 p.m. 5.19 p.m. 5.26 p.m. 5.33 p.m. 5.40 p.m. 5.47 p.m. 5.54 p.m. 5.58 p.m. 6.05 p.m. 6.12 p.m. 6.19 p.m. 6.26 p.m. 6.33 p.m. 6.40 p.m. 6.47 p.m. 6.54 p.m. 6.58 p.m. 7.05 p.m. 7.12 p.m. 7.19 p.m. 7.26 p.m. 7.33 p.m. 7.40 p.m. 7.47 p.m. 7.54 p.m. 7.58 p.m. 8.05 p.m. 8.12 p.m. 8.19 p.m. 8.26 p.m. 8.33 p.m. 8.40 p.m. 8.4

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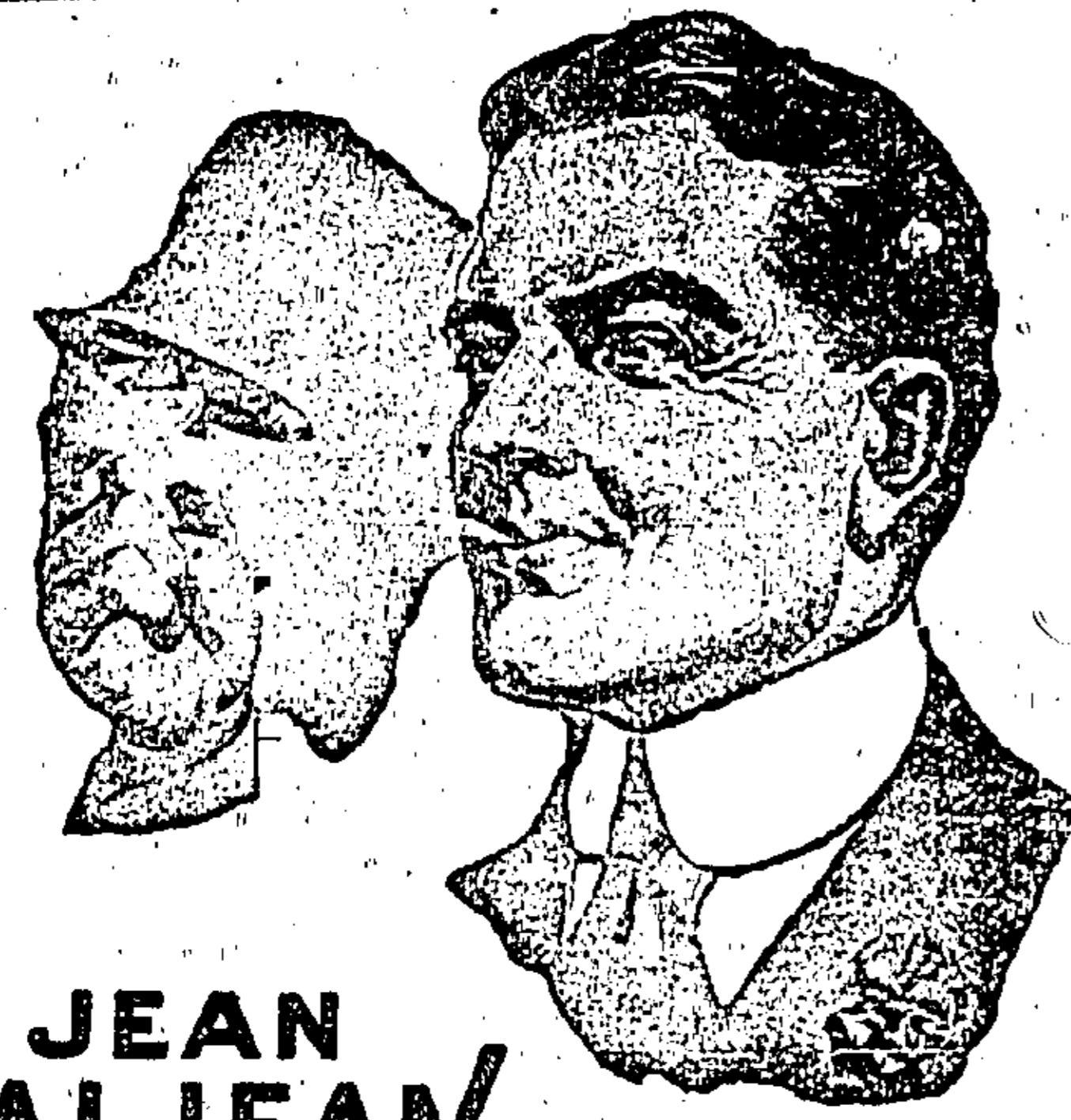
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The NATURAL MILK Food

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SHOULD A DOCTOR
TELL?

JUSTICE M'CARDIE'S RULING
IN DIVORCE COURT.

When the hearing was resumed at Birmingham Assizes, in mail week of a divorce petition in which the point was raised as to whether a doctor is bound to produce documents and give information of a confidential character, Mr. Justice M'Cardie decided that the testimony must be forthcoming, and the evidence required was accordingly given.

Mr. Justice M'Cardie said that while he fully appreciated the loyalty of the doctors to their profession and the protests they had rightly made to the Court against being called upon to give testimony, the order of the Court was that there being no privilege on their part to refuse information, they must give the testimony which it was in their power to offer to the Court.

Mr. B. T. Rose, a consulting surgeon, repeated the protest registered when the case was before the Court last Thursday, and His Lordship asked Mr. H. Eaden, for the petitioner, if he had considered the question whether or not the doctor was bound to disclose to the Court information obtained by him when acting confidentially in the special treatment of a particular complaint.

Secret Knowledge.

Mr. Eaden contended that no distinction could be drawn between treatment of one kind and the treatment of an ordinary patient. There was certain protection and privilege appertaining to lawyers, but no such privilege, in spite of special regulations governing the treatment of certain diseases issued by the Local Government Board in 1916, to Local Authorities, relating either to the clergy or the medical profession. If that was so, he submitted, Mr. Rose must produce what was properly in his custody.

His Lordship said the medical profession normally was under the duty of keeping inviolate the secret knowledge that they might gain from treating their patients, and, indeed, might become liable to a civil action for damages if, without lawful excuse, the duty of confidence was broken, but in a Court of law, a doctor had no privilege similar to that held by a solicitor or other legal adviser, and he was not privileged from compulsory disclosures of communications, however confidential.

A further point arose in the present case as to whether the doctors were in a specially privileged position owing to the fact that they were acting in a department under the control of the Ministry of Health, through the Local Health Committee.

In his view, there was nothing in the regulations, or in any regulation he had heard of, which saved a doctor from the obligation of disclosing, if ordered to do so by the Court, all the information he might have of the facts he had gained while acting under the regulations. He accordingly directed Mr. Rose to produce the information, and Mr. Rose complied.

By order of the lady of the Manor of Little Warley, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Llewelyn, notices have been posted that motor vehicles are not allowed to park on Little Warley Common and Devil's Head Common, two open spaces near Brentwood. The commons lie near the arterial road and have become very popular with motorists. Mrs. Llewelyn states that she desires to prevent damage to the commons. Recently a fire, caused by picnickers, destroyed eight acres of grass on Devil's Head Common. The Little Warley common golf club is supporting the action of the lady of the Manor, to whom they pay fees for the use of the land, which remains open to the public.

OUR DAILY TALK ON
HEALTH.

HEAT STROKE MAY HAVE
BAD RESULTS.

INJURY TO ORGANS.

Two physicians of the United States Navy, Drs. Wakefield and Hall, have recently made available a survey of the various injurious effects of heat that occur in the fire and engine rooms of ships, as well as other depths from heat in the naval service. Among the forms of disturbances they list heat cramps, heat exhaustion, sunstroke and thermic fever.

Heat stroke was described by the most ancient physicians and is mentioned definitely in Biblical records. In 1789, Dr. Benjamin Rush called attention to the fact that the disorder was occasioned by drinking cold water in warm weather and this view became so prevalent that it found place even in the readers used in the public schools.

Highly moral stories were written relative to the boy who became overheated, drank cold water and promptly died. It has been found more recently that cautious application of cold cloths or of ice may be helpful.

Sometimes the person who recovers from heat-stroke will have secondary symptoms of great seriousness, indicating that the effects on the human body are relatively permanent. One may also become accustomed gradually to greater degrees of heat.

A study of the conditions of heat stroke shows that it is far more common among those living in the northern parts than among those born and reared in the south. A scientific study made on experimental animals by the physicians of the Navy indicated that the kidneys are injured by severe heat-stroke so that they are unable to undertake properly the elimination necessary to keep the body in health. Sometimes the amount of sugar in the blood is increased, but this varies.

There is also a tendency toward the accumulation of acid, or rather a lowering of the alkaline reserve of the body. In other words, the main effects of heat stroke are to bring about a massive increase in the acid material of the body and symptoms associated with this are associated with acidosis in general.

FIGHT WITH INDIAN
BANDITS.

POLICE INVADE THEIR
HILLSIDE NEST.

Allahabad, July 15. The last two gangs of armed bandits who have been plundering villages and towns in the United Provinces and in Dholpur State have been captured. The chief gang was headed by Bansi, the most ferocious and cunning of all the hooligans, the second gang by Ram Singh. Ram Singh and four of his bandits were captured without much trouble.

Bansi was located taking part in a sing-song at an encampment at 3 o'clock in the morning. Police formed a cordon around the camp, and, advancing to within 15 feet, surprised the bandits with Verey lights.

A hand-to-hand fight followed, the bandits using lathis (bamboo poles) taken from the roots of huts.

The entire gang was secured, and 45 women and children were also arrested. Large quantities of stolen property and rifles were retrieved.

Mr. Frank Grey's seat in motor racing, was the first to be taken by the British Board of Trade. The first race was held at a racecourse in the British Isles, and the first race was held in the British Isles.

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WATSON'S LIVER SALTS

\$1.25 Per Bottle

A

Powerful Liver Stimulant.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Chater Road.

MEN'S SILK HOSE

PURE SILK GOLF

HOSE IN A NICE

SHADE OF FAWN

\$4.00 per pair.

Half Hose of Same

Colour and Material

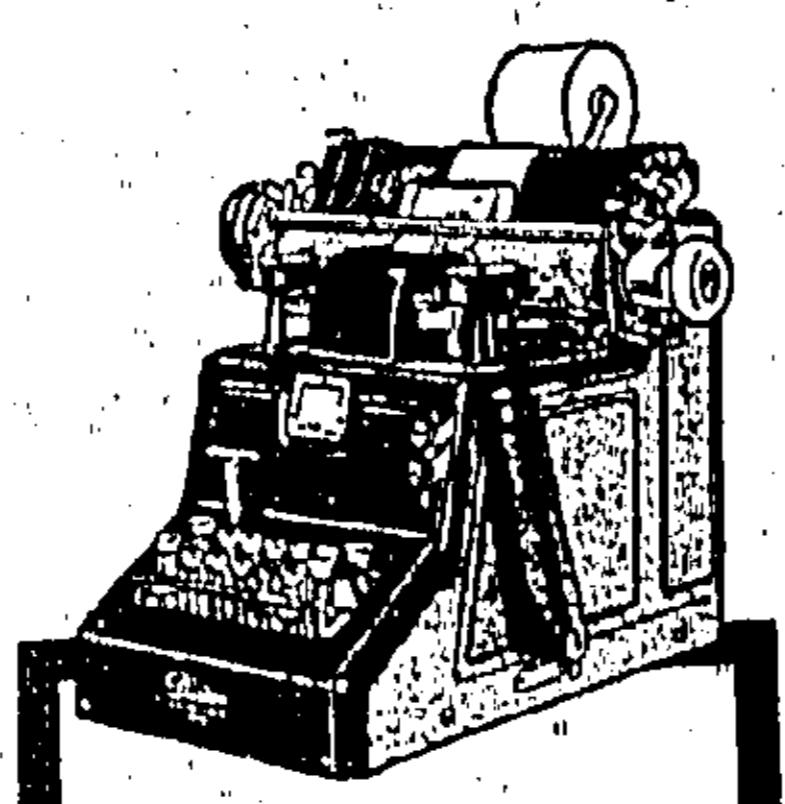
\$2.00 per pair.



10% Discount for Cash

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MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.



HAVE FIGURE FACTS ALWAYS READY

The standardized ten key New Dalton Super Model is so simple, so easily operated, so durable and speedy, that it will immediately reduce your overhead. Call, write or 'Phone C. 1186. Demonstration or full particulars—No obligation.

MUSTARD & CO., LTD.

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Alexander Buildings,
Des Vaux Road Central.

Dalton

DEATH.

LOGAN.—At 4 a.m. on Thursday, 18th August, 1927, at the Peak Hospital, Donald Clement Logan, M.C., aged 31 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

OLD MEMORIALS, AND MEMORIES.

There is a great deal of interest in an article, (which we reproduced yesterday from a Shanghai paper) on the British cemetery at Peking, where among other graves, is one containing the remains of four Britons who were most foully tortured to death after they had been promised safe conduct all a peace mission to Peking in the Fifties, following a brief war with the Chinese authorities. It is one of those matters that it is as well to bring up at a time like the present, when history is so largely repeating itself. Nearly half a century had passed before foreigners were again involved in trouble of a serious nature with the Government of China, at the time of the Boxers, about twenty-six years ago. The Manchus, chief instigators of the earlier treachery, which had called upon their heads a swift and just retribution, were still in power, and were again behind the scenes. The Powers, this time several of them, were obliged to intervene and march on Peking. Many of the scenes of those days forty years earlier were repeated. Then came, some time afterwards, the revolutionary warfare, and the eventual triumph of the Republicans. But it is well-established now that the Republic of China is less a unity, less a representation of the people, than was the regime of the Emperor of old. In recalling that treachery of long-ago, one must place it in the category of the "lest we forget." The "never-changing" East is really never-changing, whatever the surface appearances may be, and there is a lesson to be learned in these tales of past flouting of solemn obligations entered into with the outside world. It is the lesson of preparedness. Let us recall those historic instances of misdirected hatred of foreigners on the part of the Chinese, for they were chiefly fostered by the ruling power, acting on a pliable public opinion, then as likely to be misled as now. Let us remember this; lest we forget.

In other parts of the country are tragic memorials to the pioneers who, against a blind prejudice and constant risk of life and limb—for

the Chinese torture chamber had nothing to learn in the way of hideous cruelty—laid the foundation for the foreign trade that opened up China to western ideas, and brought it the blessings of modern knowledge. In the constant opposition they faced, those early venturers had to be protected, by treaty rights that are being flagrantly violated to-day, and are the foundation of much of the agitation against foreigners, particularly Britons, at this very time. Yet a tale like that of the foul slaughter of a peace mission near Peking in 1859, is one of the justifications we have for the imposition of the rights we obtained, and for their retention. Foreigners are not much safer in China to-day than they were sixty-eight years ago, which is a sad commentary to make but a true one nevertheless. The wily trick that compelled evacuation of Hankow, the outrages at Nanking, prevented from developing into fouler ones only by the presence of an adequate armed protective force, speak for themselves. So, if one's memory is rusty as regards the history of foreign contact with China, and the reasons for the "unequal" treaties, one might profitably recall that massacre at Peking—and keep it in mind.

A Good Example.

There will be general approval and congratulations in connexion with the work which is being carried out by the Hongkong Telephone Company in the matter of laying its wires and cables underground, for such work will materially lessen likelihood of trouble due to storms and high winds and will in consequence, result in better all-the-time service to subscribers. As we announced yesterday, the work of substituting underground wires for the present overhead system has been in progress for some time past, and the Company states that it intends to put all telephone lines in the Colony underground. And if this ideal is achieved, then Hongkong will be one ahead of most other cities—especially cities in the Far East. No-one can look at a photograph of any big city in the East, especially of any city in Japan, without being struck by the extraordinary maze of overhead wires, not only telephone but electric light wires, too. In the big cities at home, most of the wires are underground, excepting the long trunk lines which connect the various towns and which are strung along the country's main roads and railways. In the towns themselves there is a minimum of overhead wires often aimed at, and such wires are exclusively confined to the telephone system. Of course, it is cheaper to erect posts and string along the wires than it is to entrench them underground, but so dangerous is the hanging of high-tension electricity wires that the authorities at home have rightly insisted on their being laid underground. Here in the East the authorities of most cities are not so strict and the result is a maze of dangerous overhead wires. In Kowloon, until comparatively recently, the electric light wires were overhead. In the centre of the city of Victoria there are surprisingly few overhead telephone-wires—(taking into account the large number of subscribers in such a small area) and if the Company carries on the work of putting as many wires underground as possible, especially those in outlying and exposed places, it will be setting a good example for the rest of the Far East.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, August 17.

Paris	124.05
Brussels	34.93
Amsterdam	12.13
Berlin	20.44
Copenhagen	18.14
Lisbon	2.716
Bucharest	.785
Buenos Aires	47.31/64
Shanghai	2.6/2
Yokohama	1/11.11/32
New York	4.86 3/16
Geneva	25.21
Milan	89.25
Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	18.72
Athens	3724
Bio	5.15/32
Bombay	1/5.53/64
Hongkong	1/11.11/32
Silver (spot)	25%
Silver (forward)	25.0/16

—British Wireless.

Two brother, Young Po and Peuk Po, of 130 Bonham Strand, East share the estate of \$360,000 left by their father Wong Pong Kwan, alias Wong Lan Po, alias Wong Yuen Hop, late of Lung Kin village, Kwangtung, who died on September 2 1926. The will states that provision had already been made for the wife, concubines and daughters.

DEATH OF MR. D. C. LOGAN.

PASSING OF WELL-KNOWN LOCAL FIGURE.

It is with profound and sincere regret that we have to record the death, at four o'clock this morning, after an illness borne with great fortitude, of Mr. Donald C. Logan, M.C., the eldest son of Mr. W. Logan, the well-known local shark broker.

About ten days ago, Mr. Logan, who up till then had been in his usual robust health, was admitted to the Peak Hospital suffering from acute abdominal trouble due to appendicitis. An operation was performed, but serious complications set in and the patient's condition became critical. On Friday last it was announced that there was little or no hope of recovery, but, due to his fine physical condition and great fortitude, Mr. Logan passed through the crisis and, after the week-end, was reported to be somewhat improved. However, there was a turn for the worse again yesterday, and the end came in the early hours of this morning. The Colony as a whole will mourn the passing of one of its finest young men—a beloved example of clean, virile manhood, and a sportsman of great charm.

Fine War Service.

The late Donald Clement Logan, who was 31 years of age, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Logan, and after receiving



his early education here, was educated at Herne Bay College. Soon after the war broke out he joined up with the 6th Biffs (East Kent Regiment) and was later Commissioned in 5th Loyal North Lancs. Regiment, with which he saw much service in France, winning the Military Cross. He was promoted Captain and was appointed Staff Officer of Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting.

At the conclusion of the war he returned to Hongkong, where he joined the firm of Messrs. Reiss and Company (China) and on the liquidation of that Company later, he joined the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company as Accountant, in succession to Mr. J. Hooper.

As a Volunteer.

It will probably be as Captain in Command of the Scottish Company of the Volunteer Corps that the late Capt. Logan will be best remembered, for it was largely due to his keenness and to his natural fostering of *esprit de corps* that the Company owed much of its present day success. He joined the Volunteers in May, 1920, and was Commissioned a Second Lieutenant on February 22, 1923. It was in March, 1926, that he was appointed in command of the Scottish Company—an appointment that was deservedly popular. He was an exceedingly efficient officer and a very keen rifle shot. It will be remembered that he organised and conducted the first Torchlight Tattoo of the Infantry Company and that he commanded the Royal Guard of Honour which the Scottish Company provided on the occasion of the Investiture held by Prince George when H. E. the Governor was invested with the K.C.M.G. order.

As a Sportsman.

The late Donald Logan was an outstanding sportsman and athlete. He won the amateur middle-weight boxing championship of the Colony; was a very good oar, and had represented the Colony in Interport rowing; had the distinction of being the first man ever to scull round the Island, a distance of 26 miles; was also a keen Rugby football player, and took a lively interest in all forms of sport. At the time of his death he was President of the Sports Committee of the Volunteer Defence Corps, and was Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Rifle Association.

The late Mr. Logan was also associated with the Hongkong A.D.C., of which he was a talented member, appearing in prominent

DAY BY DAY.

I DECEIVE ALL DIPLOMATS BY TELLING THEM THE TRUTH.—Bismarck.

The P. and O. s.s. Rawalpindi is due here from Shanghai early tomorrow morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, from Hong Kong, arrived in London on Tuesday morning.

The motor vessel Sumatra (Swedish East Asiatic line) is due here from Home on September 24th.

There was one case of smallpox (Chinese) reported yesterday.

The s.s. Morea, with the Home mail dated London July 21, via Suez, berthed at Kowloon at 6 o'clock this morning, the mail being distributed during the forenoon.

Among forthcoming weddings announced is that between Mr. C. J. Read, of the N.A.A.F.I., 212 Temple Street, Kowloon, and Miss Emilia Kee, of the same address.

The B. I. vessel Takliwa, arriving from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,424 deck passengers, reports the death of one male en route, from beri-beri. The body was buried at sea.

The s.s. Kwong Foon (Captain T. F. Owens) is being taken off the Hongkong-Wuchow run, and will in future ply between Canton and Wuchow. She sails for the up-river port this evening.

An enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Officer of s.s. Tai Lee, who was found dead in his cabin last week, is to be held shortly. The date has not yet been announced.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave a much higher tonnage, with a free movement of vessels. There were 18 arrivals and the same number of departures. British ships providing nine and eight under the respective headings, leaving 69 vessels in harbour, British 26.

An earthquake disaster, filmed with much realism, forms the setting for the opening scenes of "The Fourth Commandment," the new picture at the World Theatre to-day. The story deals with the changed fortunes of two families, and the leading role is played by Belle Bennett.

Probate of the will of Wong Ying-yuen, late of 110 Hollywood Road, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on February 20, this year, has been granted to the widow, Wong Ma-shi, described in the will as Man Shi, who lives at the Hollywood Road address. The Hongkong estate amounts to \$6,400, all of which is bequeathed to Wong Ma-shi.

Herman Melville's epic story of the great white whale, "Moby Dick," is the basis of "The Sea Beast," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day as the feature attraction until Saturday. America's most famous stage actor, John Barrymore, plays the role of Captain Ahab. The continuous movie programme at the Star Theatre, it should be noted, ends at 8.30, the new Our Cabaret presenting a revue nightly at 9.30.

ent parts in many of their shows, notably, their production of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan."

A Freemason.

Local Freemasonry has also sustained a great loss by his death. He was District Grand Inner Guard of the District Grand Lodge Scottish Freemasonry, being also Right Worshipful Master of the Eastern Scotia Lodge.

Possessed by those traits which endeared him to those with whom he came into contact, his demise will be greatly regretted by the whole community in its loss of an all-round sportsman and genial friend.

He is survived by his parents and by a sister (Mrs. Birthamew) and brother who is employed in the Federated Malay States. Much sympathy will be extended to them all in the great loss they have sustained.

The Funeral.

The funeral takes place this afternoon, the cortège passing the Monument at half past five.

The Scottish Company of the Volunteers will be the only one to parade as a Company, the other Volunteers parading as attendants. Owing to the short notice, it has been decided that uniform for Volunteers is not essential, and they may parade in mufti.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers will provide the pipes and drums, and also the firing party.

The Very Idea!

A motor car ran over a man's toes, and the victim was claiming damages.

"Great Scott!" cried the astounded motorist, "you want £10 for a damaged foot! I say, I'm not a millionaire!"

"Perhaps you ain't," replied the victim, "and I ain't no centipede either."

Carlisle police summoned the Fire Brigade and scaling ladders to rescue a cat which for three days had lodged in a high tree in Court Square, in the centre of the city.

A crowd assembled to witness the rescue, but when a fireman ascended the ladder the cat, despite its famished condition, made a frightened bolt down the tree and vanished.

Somehow the traveller had managed to miss the last train, and was forced to put up at the local hotel in a Scottish village. When he awoke in the morning and peered round his bedroom door for his shoes he was astonished to see that, whereas his shoes were black, there was now one black and one brown shoe resting on the mat. He rang for the servant. When she appeared, he called her attention to the error.

The servant scratched her head in bewilderment. "Weel, if that dinna beat a'!" she exclaimed. "That's the second time this morning that mistake's happened!"

A man was advised at Bow County Court recently to tell his wife to be less noisy in the house. Man: I will tell her, but it will only set her alight, and she will be worse.

Tradesman at Bow County Court: She was quite indignant when I asked her for the money, and said "What are you tradesmen coming to? You no sooner supply the goods than you want the money."

Nottinghamshire magistrate: What is your name? Deaf man: A pint of beer!

A man concerned in an action at Bow County Court was despatched as a "schoolmaster and cartage and removal contractor."

According to a cable from Geneva, the City of Conferences and Leagues and Arbitrationalists, "Mr. Chu, the Chinese representative on the League of Nations," has announced that "the Chinese Government" will not recognise any decision of the Naval Conference which may affect China, because China is not represented thereon! Mr. Chu did not explain which of the 17 Chinese "Governments" and Looting and Brigandage Unions he represents; but no matter. On hearing of his decision, the Naval Conference, recognising the futility of going on without Mr. Chu, adjourned sine die and pro bono public. A great Naval Power like the 17 Wholesale and Retail Piracies cannot be treated with scorn, impunity, or prophylactics. No, Sir!

Civilisation is art applied to the whole of life.—Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith.

The antagonisms of the war must be obliterated.—Lord Birkhead.

It is not bricks and mortar but staff that make a real hospital.—Mr. Evers.

I do not think health visitors should be put on the same plane as the road sweeper.—Dr. Elwen Nash.

Overheard in the history classroom at question time.—

What part did Agricola take in the Roman Conquest?—Most of th spol.

Name the races which invaded England after the Romans left. The Derby and the Grand National.

What gods did the Anglo-Saxons worship? What kind of heaven did they believe in?—Gold and Silver. One in which they would have reserved seats.

IN CANTON FROM DAY TO DAY.

NO CHANGES IN PRESENT REGIME.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 17. Despite the resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the military situation in Canton will remain unchanged for the present. The troops in the city and vicinity are under the command of General Li Chai-sum, the chief military figure in Canton. The soldiers of General Li Fook-lam in Honan are always neutral, no matter who comes into power in Canton.

Some uncertainty is felt along the northern frontier of Kwangtung, where General Chiu Ta-kwan has his headquarters. Chiu is a Chekiang man, and it is reported that he wishes to march back to Chekiang via Kiangsi. General Fan Shek-sang's forces are stationed at the rear of General Chin. General Fan is friendly to Li Chai-sum, who was never a hearty supporter of the ex-Nanking Marshal.

Until recently the East River districts and the North River districts were guarded by Chiang Kai-shek's troops. Just before his downfall, they were all ordered to the front. It is feared that they may not find their way back to Chekiang, and may possibly come into conflict with General Fan's troops.

Miscellaneous.

It is definitely ascertained that the much dreaded invasion of General Chang Fat-hin on Kwangtung need no longer be feared. A representative of General Li Chai-sum is holding a conference with General Chang in Kiangsi. His wife is at present in Canton.

The Mechanics Union has ordered its members to boycott Japanese coal. All the factories and engineering works employ mechanics belonging to the foregoing Union. That organization has issued an order declaring that if employers of union men buy Japanese coal, the latter shall go on strike.

Since the boycott of Japanese products, the number of Japanese steamers in port is decreasing. Pickets continue their activity in the search for merchandise from Japan."

Raids for Arms.

Almost every day the police discover seditionists' dens, where bombs, arms and ammunition are found. The latest "find" has been at a house in Tungshan. The inmates of the house just managed to escape a few minutes before the arrival of the soldiers and police. A search of the premises revealed a large consignment of Mauser pistols, bombs, machine-guns, revolvers and daggers.

Many seditionists who hid themselves in rickshas depots were later arrested.

All the public organizations in Canton are in favour of the abolition of *luktu*, and the enforcement of surtaxes. A meeting was convened yesterday when more than eighty representatives from different organs and unions were present.

An official of the Ministry of Finance made the report that the new measures would add considerably to the Government's income. Another official, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared that tariff autonomy was one of the established policies of the Nationalist Government.

It is understood that the people in Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow are strongly in favour of this financial scheme, and have telegraphed to Canton urging unity in this matter.

OBITUARY.

BRITISH PAINTER OF WAR SCENES.

London, Aug. 17. The artist, Mr. Caton Woodville, was found shot in his studio in St. John's Wood, and died while en route to hospital.—*Reuter*.

Mr. Richard Caton Woodville, the British painter of battle-scenes, made a name for himself many years ago, but latterly was not heard much of. He was born in London in 1866 of Anglo-American parentage, his father being also an artist, and studied in Germany. He went through a number of military campaigns, such as the Egyptian War of 1882 and the Turkish War of 1878, as well as the Albanian and other Balkans wars, and had several foreign decorations. His first exhibition at the Academy was in 1879, and after that exhibited every year. He did much work for the Queen in Windsor Castle. He published "Random Recollections" fourteen years ago and wrote many articles for the press on travel and sport.

THREE WOMEN TRY SUICIDE.

ALL RESCUED AFTER HARBOUR PLUNGE.

During yesterday there were a number of attempts made by Chinese women to end their lives in the harbour.

As a Star Ferry launch moved away from the wharf at Kowloon, a few minutes after 11 a.m., a woman leaped into the harbour from the lower deck. A seaman immediately plunged in after her, and succeeded in keeping himself and the woman afloat until the boat was brought round, when both were picked out.

An aged woman, stated to be 50 years of age, also sought to end her life in the harbour by jumping from the seawall near the Yaumati Ferry Wharf, in the afternoon. The locality was crowded with sampans, and from one of these a successful rescue was effected by a junkman. The would-be suicide was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A 19-year-old girl threw herself overboard as the Yaumati ferry launch Man Lai was under way across the harbour, at the early hour of 5.45 a.m. She was rescued by a passing sampan, and later turned over to the police. It was found that the girl lived at No. 311, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, and the attempt to take her life had resulted from a quarrel at home. She was, in the course of the day, taken to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who is interesting himself in her case.

THE CASE OF THE S.S. ANJOU.

TROUBLE WITH LABOUR UNIONS SETTLED.

With reference to the dispute between the labour unions in Kiangsi and the compradore department of the s.s. Anjou, it is learned, says the vernacular press, that the troubles between the two parties have been settled, the management of the compradore department eventually agreeing to pay compensation of \$300 to the man who died in prison, as previously reported.

As to the two other men, who were arrested and put in prison, where they remained for several weeks awaiting trial, it is reported that to them to compradore department will pay \$30 each per month, from the day when they first entered prison to the day of their release.

It will be recalled that these three men were arrested some time ago on the s.s. Anjou as suspects in a theft case, and is led to their being put in prison, and the subsequent intervention of the labour unions in Kiangsi, who demanded that the three men be released.

This was the beginning of much trouble, and of the picketing on the s.s. Anjou. The vernacular press says that s.s. Anjou is again on its usual run to Kiangsi.

INTIMIDATORS WARNED.

CIGAR WORKERS CEASE PICKETING.

We learn that the dispute arising from the discharge of a number of workers from the Mai Tai Cigar Factory, at No. 3, Gage Street, on account of business depression, has been ended in stern action taken by the authorities, who have warned the discharged workers and their guild officials that drastic measures would be adopted to deal with any repetition of the disorderly scenes outside the factory last week-end.

Since the issuing of this warning, those workers who are still retained in employment by the factory have been allowed to return to their work, and intimidation has ceased.

THE TYPHOON.

EAST OF LUZON.

To-day's observatory report states that the Northern depression is moving E.N.E. over S. Manchuria.

The depression over Tongking has filled up. There may be a shallow depression over Hainan.

The typhoon is about 400 miles east of Manila, moving West.

The weather forecast is:—East or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.

A later message from the Manila Observatory says that the typhoon is east of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant; moving W. or W.N.W.

MR. WANG CHING-WEI IN WU-HAN.

MAKES ANTI-COMMUNIST SPEECH.

A BID FOR SUPPORT.

The bid for the support of the people in the campaign against the Communists is being pressed hard by different leaders in Wuhan, says the C. C. Post of August 8. Yesterday two of these leaders, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the C. C. and Mr. Chen Kung-po, Director of the Labour Department of the Government both gave addresses to the workers. In these they explained the position as it is to-day and pointed out how the Communists had nearly brought all the plans of the Kuomintang to nought for their own ends.

The first speaker, touching on the misunderstandings which had made their appearances in the Party, laid the full blame on the fact that the Communists had been allowed to enter their ranks. He explained that it was impossible to depend on this type of individual for though he outwardly supported the revolutionary movement the Communist's real intention was to turn the Kuomintang into the Communist Party. As they had failed to achieve success in this they had then turned their attentions towards upsetting the civil revolution, and so have the Nationalist Government at their mercy.

With Communists in Control.

He then drew a word picture of conditions if the plotters had won out. First the leaders and members of the Kuomintang would have been puppets only, whilst all the Communists would have been free to do whatever they wished. Then there was a second phase in that trustful members of the Kuomintang in all good faith would have imbued communistic principles thinking they were the People's Three Principles and would have supported the Left Wing under the idea of helping on the real revolution. Lastly certain members of the Kuomintang would have been encouraged to join the Communists without sanction in order to act as spies on their comrades.

All these actions would have been promoted by the Communists if they had had their way. It was useless not to admit that the Kuomintang were never in error. They made their mistakes but the party had not the vices which the Communists unblushingly display and now these had added insult to injury by declaring war on Hankow from Nanchang.

Nationalist Catechism.

Mr. Chen Kung-po dwelt on the theme that now the Nationalists had learned their lesson they should be careful not to fall into the errors of the past. To explain his point he asked and answered three questions. These were:—

What is a civil revolution? It is the movement by means of which all those under oppression are united together to oppose imperialists and militarists.

Who form the backbone of the civil revolution? The main bodies forming the force at the back of a civil revolution are made up of farmers, labourers and small capitalists.

What is Republicanism? Republicanism is government to secure privileges for farmers, labourers and small capitalists.

Mr. Chen then complained that if the ideals—enumerated—above were feasible then Nationalists had made by far too many mistakes. If the National movement was against Imperialists then the forces should have kept their ranks solid, and so prevented any diminution of strength, secondly if the leading bodies in the revolution were recognised as farmers, labourers and small capitalists, then these should not have been oppressed as they had been during the past few months. Lastly if the object of republicanism was the securing of privileges then political power should not have been handed over to the Farmers Union.

Disgruntled Supporters.

The net result of these mistakes was that the small capitalists had left and joined forces with the anti-revolutionaries and since this movement had started a great session has taken place from the ranks of those who otherwise would have been supporting the revolution. In conclusion he advised Hunkow not to be like the Nanjing faction who to-day say they want to be under the guidance of one person and to-morrow want to be under another and desire to kill all the members of the Communist Party. Instead Wuhan should seriously set to work and make true progress by being careful not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

The weather forecast is:—East or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.

A social gathering will be held in the Cathedral Hall, on Sunday next, August 21st, after Evensong (6 p.m.) A cordial welcome will be extended to all service men and others. There will be music and light refreshments.

IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

HONOUR FOR SHANGHAI FRENCH CONSUL.

C.N.C. SHIPS AT BANGKOK.

HOW THE OFFICERS ARE FARING.

A Havas message from Paris, received to-day, states that the French Consul General at Shanghai, M. Naggiar, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. This is believed to be a recognition of his recent work in connexion with international problems that have arisen in the north.

M. Paul Emile Naggiar was already Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which recognition was conferred on him on February 2, 1921.

Born in 1883, he has had a long

period of service in the Consular corps of his country, joining the Shanghai Consulate as long ago as

October, 1912. He went to Yunan in 1918, and was Charge at the Consulate General in Montreal in 1921, afterwards serving in France.

Raised to the rank of a Consul of the First Class in 1924, he returned to Shanghai as the Charge in 1925, being elevated to

the post of Consul General at the end of that year.

RUBBER AND TIN.

DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber and mining shares:

Dividends.

Malin Nawair South, Ltd. 1/—

2nd interim: Kedahs, 30 per cent. final making 65 per cent for the year.

Quotations.

Allenby's \$ 2.75

Ayer Patah 10.55

Glenelys 2.75

Jeram Kuantan 1.72

Jimahs 2.35

Kedahs 4.05

Malaka Pindas 2.25

Pajams 2.40

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

PERHAPS A WATER-LOO.

Four Chinese, answering to the same surname of Loo, were charged before Major C. Willson this morning with assault.

It was also revealed that the complainant was another Loo.

Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the defence, and in response to an application, the case was adjourned for a week.

Defendants were allowed bail in the sum of \$25 each.

AN EASTERN RETROSPECT.

[By Y. Curtis.]

It is terribly interesting to look forward a few years—terrible, because it is really a bit frightening.

Here in China, even the most optimistic Britisher must acknowledge that when the changes which we see around us every day have materialised; when Chinese superstitions are more and more overcome, it will be anything but pleasant for the white man to remember what he might have done, when he had the chance.

The banquet could go no further after this incident, and the officers made their way back to the warship.

The retrospect is alarming, and it gives one to wonder, if, with all this opportunity, sufficient use has been made of it.

Better buildings, naturally, and all the up-to-date inventions, wireless, aviation, motors, etc., are here, but, judging from some sixty-year-old sketches and rhymes which are extant, life for the Britisher out East has not changed one whit.

Granted that some of them lived in glorified mudsheds, and waxed facetious in their depictions of the same, by describing them as 'the holes we live in,' and allowing for the improvements in daily life, following on modern inventions, and that much has been done, there surely has been room for more.

The Britisher with his innate love of romance, bears 'the East a 'callin,' and responds to the urge, because he is like the boy who, when questioned as to why he had run away to sea, tearfully replied, 'He couldn't help it.' He loves this 'Taipan' feeling, this 'Man's a man for a that' spur, which he experiences out East, and which is all to the good, if only he was not so inclined to rest on his oars, once domiciled in this fascinating land.

However, it may be that the men of no other country could have done so much in the last sixty years, and that British influences are felt long, long afterwards, and bear good fruit in some unknown unseen way.

At any rate, it is a comforting thought. But, a materialistic mind might ask if in these days of competition for successful enterprise, would not the American 'pop' push and go, be a good attitude to adopt?

C.N.C. SHIPS AT BANGKOK.

HOW THE OFFICERS ARE FARING.

The striking officers of the Butterfield and Swire steamers are still living on board here, writes the Bangkok correspondent of a Singapore paper early this month. Three steamers are lying in the river. The officers are just waiting on developments.

M. Paul Emile Naggiar was already Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which recognition was conferred on him on February 2, 1921.

Born in 1883, he has had a long

period of service in the Consular corps of his country, joining the Shanghai Consulate as long ago as

October, 1912. He went to Yunan in 1918, and was Charge at the Consulate General in Montreal in 1921, afterwards serving in France.

Raised to the rank of a Consul of the First Class in 1924, he returned to Shanghai as the Charge in 1925, being elevated to

the post of Consul General at the end of that year.

The officers are quite convinced of the justice of their case, and are in no way disposed to surrender. The shipping company must be losing heavily meanwhile. I understand there are 75 vessels laid up.

As the officers, or a section of them, remain on board, it is to be presumed that they are provided with food, etc., along with the waterproofer.

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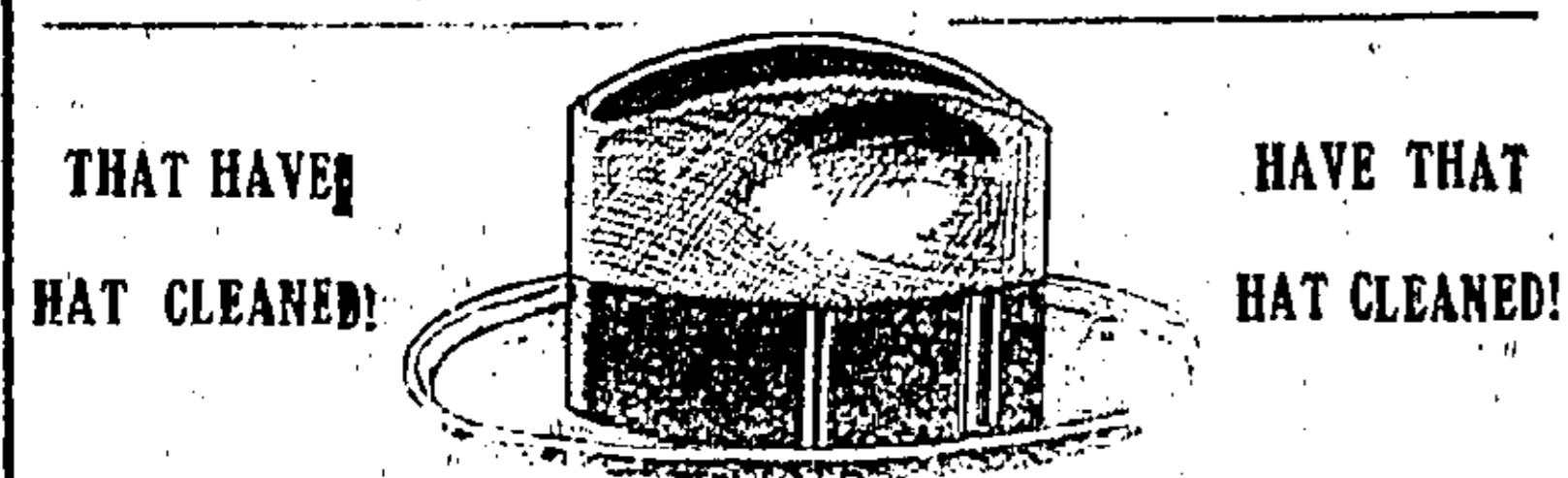
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

GERMANY AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR VICTORY.

Preparations for next year's Olympic Games are in full swing throughout Germany and the athletic youth of the country is mobilising for the contest with exquisite zeal, and the entire nation, from President to peasant, is giving whole-hearted support and encouragement.

With their ingrained dislike of anything that savours of improvisation and makeshift, the Germans are making arrangements well in advance for their debut in Amsterdam.

A German delegation has been in Holland reconnoitring the ground and has leased a big hotel and several pensions at Zandvoort on the North Sea for the accommodation of the teams.

Zandvoort is some 16 miles distant from the Amsterdam Stadium, a special fleet of charabancs is being specially chartered to take the men to and fro.

The contingent which is to represent Germany at the Olympic Games will be 400 strong.

These 400 competitors will represent the pick of the 6,000,000 members belonging to the organised sport and athletic associations of the country. Germany is sending no fewer than 110 representatives to compete in athletic events, 25 to take part in wrestling, weight-lifting, etc.; 25 in fencing, 60 in swimming, 35 in rowing, 30 in boxing, 25 in cycling, 17 in sailing and 25 in riding.

Popular Sports.

It is in boxing, skiing, swimming, running and hockey that the Germans are most hopeful of winning laurels. That they have some remarkably good sprinters was shown at Stamford Bridge, England, last year. In Dr. Otto Peltzer, they have a runner of world championship class.

In rowing, owing to their long period of eclipse, they note the lack of international experience and are uncertain as to what their prospects are. It will not be the fault of the five British rowing coaches, including the renowned Thomas Sullivan, who are hard at work in various parts of the country, trying to improve the Germans' watermanship, if the crews fail to give a good account of themselves.

Intensive training for the Olympic Games has been going on all over Germany since April of last year.

The grandiose scale on which this training has been organised is indicated by the fact that a sum of £12,000 was last year distributed among the chief athletic associations to assist in meeting extra expenses incurred between April 1 and October 31, 1926.

It is estimated that another £38,000 will be needed to cover the extra expenses incurred by the German sport and athletic associations in connexion with next year's Olympics.

A HARBOUR NUISANCE.

CARGO LOADING AT BANGKOK.

Affairs in the Bangkok river are far from being run as smoothly as the Harbour regulations would seem to suggest, says a correspondent, and one of the biggest causes of complaint is the Chinese who control the cargo boats. It is nothing unusual to see in the river a steamer moving from mid-stream to the wharf of a rice mill with half a dozen, or more, cargo boats lying alongside of her, and loading or discharging en route. The principal offenders are the Norwegian chartered steamer, chartered to Chinese rice millers, whose only concern is to get a vessel loaded and out again if possible inside of twenty-four hours of her arrival in port. It is said the captains themselves do not like these boats hanging about them as they move up and down stream, but on the other hand they do not like to offend the towkay to whom they are chartered. There are regulations, it is said, which prohibit this habit on the part of cargo boats, but they seem to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and the result is that the crews of the cargo boats are becoming a positive nuisance to all engaged in shipping. The sooner they are taught a lesson the better will all skippers trading to the port be pleased.

They came from all parts of London and the provinces including a party of workless miners.

While at work yesterday on the roof of a house at No. 15 Kowloon Tong, which was undergoing repairs, a carpenter slipped from the scaffolding and dropped to the ground. He was stunned by the fall, and was removed to the Kowloon Hospital after his injuries had been dressed by the military nurses who have their quarters in an adjacent building.

FOOTBALL & BETTING.

A BAD PRACTICE IN SIAM.

Bangkok, Aug. 6. One notices that in Singapore there is talk of betting on football. Hero betting on local football has been an unsportsmanlike feature of the game for many months past, indeed in the more important games the odds have been published before the game in the local papers. As in Singapore a great deal of money turns over as a result of the betting on the results in the different competitions.

All those who have the best interests of football at heart deplore this development but are unable to check it. School football has received a slight check in the Junior Cup competition as the result of the sudden resignation from further participation in this season's competition at any rate, of the Assumption College. Various statements have been made as to the reasons why the resignation was sent in and accepted, which certainly have not cleared the air, and the relations between the College and the Siam Football Association at the moment of writing can hardly be described as cordial.

IRISH GOLF TOURNEY

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL LEADS.

London, Aug. 17. At Portmarnock, in the golf tournament for the Irish championship, the 20-year-old professional, formerly a Dulwich College boy, Cotton, led the qualifiers, with 73 in the second round and a total of 146.

Other scores were: Smith (74) 147, Compton (75) 150, Ray (77) 152, C. Whitcombe (74) 154, Duncan (80) 156, Melhorn (82) 157, Nabarro (81) 158. The most notable failure was the American Redmond.—Reuters.

SEVEN RELIGIONS MEET.

A "FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS."

London, July 22. Seven religions, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Hindu, Christian, Confucian, Jewish and Theosophists were represented on one platform of the City Temple the first meeting in Europe of the so-called Fellowship of Faiths established in America three years ago with the object of seeking common points of view.

All points of the hall were packed and an overflow meeting was held. The meeting began with Muezzin and ended with a Christian hymn.

Dr. Norwood, presiding, lauded the brotherhood as the acid test of all religion.

Ten minute addresses by representatives of the seven faiths followed including, Mr. Silva (Ceylon), the Maharaja of Burdwan and Mrs. Besant.

UNEMPLOYED'S "MECCA" IN LONDON.

PICCADILLY'S ROADMENDERS.

London, July 25. Piccadilly from to-day will be in the hands of the roadmenders for the next three months and all vehicular traffic will be diverted by the one-way system of parallel routes.

A huge army of unemployed assembled during the night hoping for a chance of a job when the work started.

Many had walked scores of miles.

They came from all parts of London and the provinces including a party of workless miners.

While at work yesterday on the roof of a house at No. 15 Kowloon Tong, which was undergoing repairs, a carpenter slipped from the scaffolding and dropped to the ground.

He was stunned by the fall, and was removed to the Kowloon Hospital after his injuries had been dressed by the military nurses who have their quarters in an adjacent building.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

KEEN JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Bombay, July 27.

The recent developments in the Indian textile world form the subject of discussion in millowners' circles. The first is the increase, which is described as alarming, in the rate at which Japanese piece-goods are being imported into India. In the first five months of 1926 imports of piecegoods from Japan were 76 million yards, in the corresponding period of 1926 they rose to 98 million yards and in 1927 to 131 million yards.

Thus in two years Japan is stated to have increased her imports by more than 72 per cent. This rise was maintained in following years till it is taken for granted that the full year's figure for 1927 is likely to exceed 300 million yards.

The second factor of significance to which attention is drawn is that far from regaining her lost position in China, the Indian mill industry is now actually faced with severe competition from Chinese yarn in the home market. Japanese mills in Shanghai are said to be now sending large quantities of grey yarn of 32 S and 40 S counts into the Indian market at prices far below the bare cost of production in the most efficient Bombay mill.

The reasons for this are regarded as similar to those which underlie Japanese competition in India, namely, non-ratification of the Washington Convention regarding hours of labour, etc. Yarns imports from China in the first five months of 1927 reached a total of 2.1 million pounds whereas in the corresponding period of last year the figure was 8,000. In addition China has begun to send considerable quantities of grey goods to India.

Since the beginning of the year up to the end of May imports of piecegoods were nearly 2½ million yards while in the whole of last year less than two million yards were imported. These figures, especially the latter set relating to China, are said to reveal new elements of difficulty in an already serious situation and lend emphasis to the demand for protection.

OVERWORKED POLICE MAGISTRATES.

A COMPLAINT IN SINGAPORE.

At the Second Police Court in Singapore last week, Mr. H. R. Bull said:

The District Judge and First Magistrate informed me this morning that owing to the increase in the number of cases in the District Court he had sent private summons cases to be tried in future in the Second Court.

This Court already does more work than the First or Third Courts and I register an emphatic protest against this imposition.

The Courts have been understaffed and overworked for many years. The staff of Magistrates is less than it was 20 years ago, while the crime in the town is increasing enormously. The staffs of all the Government offices have been considerably increased in the last 15 years, especially the Secretariat, the Chinese Protectorate and the Police.

It is eminently unreasonable that the staffs of the Magistrates should remain less than it was 15 years ago. Representations have been made by me frequently to the District Judge and First Magistrate during the last 22 months, and although both the District Judges who have been acting during that period agreed with me as to the congestion and inadequacy of staff, no proper steps have been taken to remedy the position.

It is unfair and unreasonable to throw additional burdens on the magistrates, who are already too overworked to discharge their duties properly and efficiently.

There is little doubt that the increase of crime in the town has been encouraged by the failure of the Police Courts to function efficiently owing to overwork and inefficiency of staff. In the circumstances it is amazing that the present conditions are allowed to continue.

WOMAN ARCHITECT'S SUCCESS.

PLANS FOR SHAKESPEARE THEATRE.

London, July 22.

A London woman architect named Miss Elisabeth Scott is included in a group of six chosen from 74 competing architects from all over the world to submit further designs for the re-building of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

BIG BLAZE IN SARAWAK.

NUMBER OF CHINESE LIVES LOST.

The District Officer at Silbu, Sarawak, reports that recently a Foochow house in a rubber garden at Engkilo was destroyed by fire.

Two children were burnt to death and seven men badly burnt, five of whom died the next day in hospital.

The fire is said to have been caused by one of the inmates filling a lighted lamp by pumping oil from a tin.

There were 19 people in the house, which was two storied, and with the exception of the two children, all the people on the top floor escaped. The inference is that everyone lost their heads and acted in a most cowardly manner in not attempting to save the two children.

The attitude of the Foochow neighbours was callous in the extreme, no one attempting to help. Some Hokkiens and Malays turned out, and did what they could.

The seven men were removed to hospital within half an hour of being burnt.

THE NOISY EAST.

SINGAPORE AS BAD AS KOWLOON.

In view of a recent letter from a Kowloon correspondent regarding the noises in that suburb, the following from the *Straits Times*, is of interest:

Sir.—I am glad someone is taking up the question of the awful Singapore noises. The most serious is caused by the dogs that bark at night. It is everyone's right to be able to sleep at night—natural, healthy sleep, and in a well-governed place there should be comparative quiet between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. Traffic noises cannot be helped, and one gets used to them—but no European can get used to the incessant barking of dogs.

Some of the Chinese keep so many dogs, not as pets, but dogs often mangy and miserable, ill fed and dirty, sometimes chained up all day and let off at night, to bark in order to protect their houses whilst they sleep. If these miserable dogs are licensed, the authorities will do nothing. Perhaps if a law were made inflicting a heavy fine on all owners of dogs that bark at night, it might help things.

I am sure quite as many Europeans break down in health here for the want of quiet sleep, as from the effects of the climate. So for health's sake something should be done. One certainly needs plenty of sleep to fit one for the dangers of the Singapore roads—they really are becoming terribly dangerous.—Yours, etc., WEARY RESIDENT.

Singapore, August 12.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S PROSPERITY.

SIAM STEAM PACKET CO.

One of the few Bangkok companies registered in the Straits Settlements under the Companies Ordinance—The Siam Steam Packet Company Ltd.—is taking powers to increase its capital. For some years past the Company on a very small capital has enjoyed a remarkable prosperity, which has been reflected in the dividends paid to its shareholders. In the opinion of the directors the time has come when further extensions should be made, a better and more commodious type of boat be employed on the principal lines, and in order to finance these proposals, the Company has decided to issue some of its uncalled shares, and to capitalise some of its reserves. The capital is to be increased from Tcs. 240,000 to Tcs. 750,000. The bonus derived from issuing shares at a premium is to be credited to reserve. With the new capital available the directors are to build more and newer types of boats, burning crude oil. The trial boat which is in the service is such a favourite that passengers prefer to wait a day in Bangkok in order to travel by her.

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S DRAFT BILL.

Calcutta, July 25.

The political correspondent of the *Englishman* understands that a group of the Labour Party in England have drafted a bill providing for a complete Swaraj constitution for India. The correspondent adds that the bill when introduced in the House of Commons will get no further than the first reading, but it is significant propaganda.

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CABARET LIFE.

THE FATE OF A SHANGHAI DANCE HALL.

The Park Pavilion, Shanghai's most exotic cabaret and home of the Japanese cabaret dancer, may be compelled to close its doors and a score of pretty dancing partners will be thrown out of employment if a suit filed against its proprietor, John H. Scott, by Joseph J. James, restaurant owner, for \$10,000 on a promissory note, goes in favour of James in the United States Court for China, where the claim was filed. Two other claims have also been filed against Scott. Two of his dancing girls, Nobuko Kawano and Ken Shiwazawa seek to recover \$221.00 and \$177.20 respectively for "labour and services performed by themselves at the special instance and request of the defendant" Scott. It is understood that the money is in respect of dancing tickets and drink chits earned by the girls in their professional capacity at the Park Pavilion.

Scott, through his attorney, Mr. J. Schuh, filed a demurmer to the complaint on the ground that the state facts sufficient to show cause of action. Judge Jurdry overruled the demurmer and ordered an answer to the complaint to be filed within 15 days. The event of the answer being not filed within the time allowed, judgment by default may be entered against Scott and the United States Marshal will probably be issued with a writ of attachment by the Court and take charge of the Park Pavilion pending further settlement of the outstanding claims against its proprietor.

Interesting Background.

This case is likely to create an extraordinary amount of interest as it does with a phase of Shanghai night life unusual even in this city of strange sights and happenings. The Park Pavilion sprang into being scarcely a year ago as a dance-hall after a brief and unsuccessful run as a boxing stadium. It was then an old and unused garage, with corrugated iron roof, walls and concrete floor, at about one hundred feet west of North Szechuan Road, communication with which was maintained by means of a long narrow passage-way of whitewashed walls.

After being closed for a few weeks it blossomed anew into a airy dance-hall with polished wooden floor and papered walls, while the white-washed wooden rafters and iron roof were more or less cleverly obscured by an elaborate decorative scheme of Chinese lanterns, streamers and ploured lights.

By day it was used as a roller skating rink, but did not prove attractive that its owners had opened and skating was shortly abandoned. In the evening additional attractions were provided in the shape of boxing bouts. There was no "squared circle" for the contestants. Nothing, in fact, to prevent a boxer turning and fleeing from the hall. The only attempt at a regular ring, or "arena" was a huge square of canvas which was pushed into position in the centre of the dance floor before bouts and rushed off again at the conclusion of bouts, by shouting, weating coolies.

Japanese Dancing.

The only dancing girls then were a few Russian girls of limited attraction, and several Japanese dancing girls selected from less retentious dance-halls in the remoteness of North Szechuan road alleys. Among the latter were a few who boasted a little knowledge of the art of Japanese dancing and patrons to the Park Pavilion were frequently treated to exhibitions of the "Dance Butterfly," the "Dying Chrysanthemum," or some such thing to the accompaniment of weird music and painful vocal support from fellow nationals keeping the wall paper warm.

The opening of the Pavilion in its new form was ushered in with an elaborate dinner with an imposing guest list consisting mainly of Chinese, included among whom were many prominent Shanghai Chinese.

The floor was passable, the music bearable and together with an atmosphere bordering on the bizarre and therefore appealing from the point of view of the generally jaded cabaret tripper, some headway was made with the crowds of nighty cabaret goers.

Russians Departed.

But the latter are nothing if not a discriminating crowd, men who, while not exactly liking their women wild and their chocolate hot, nevertheless prefer a little change of scenery once in a while. For this reason little business came the way of the Russian dancing girls employed at the Park Pavilion and before many weeks the majority of them had "checked out" to make room for more of the little kimono-clad terpsichorean "artistes" of Nipponese extract who alternately intrigued, interested, amused and surprised, the latter by their extraordinary ability to dance with all the grace and skill of their Western sisters while wearing the tight-fitting kimonos and the seem-

"DOWN THE STRETCH."

BIG RACING FILM AT THE "QUEEN'S."

BASEBALL PROTEST.

FULL TEXT OF COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

The following is the full text of the finding of the Protest Committee of the Hongkong Baseball Association in the matter of the Filipino-Dragons game:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed as a committee to pass on the protest filed by the Philippine Baseball Club against the S. C. A. A. Dragons for playing Mr. Abe Liu in the game of Dragons v. Philippines, Sunday August 7th, the protest being based on the allegation that playing Mr. Liu was a violation of Article 9 of the League constitution, find the facts in the case are not such as to allow us to award a positive decision to either side and therefore order the game to be replayed, it being understood that Mr. Liu is not to play for the Dragons.

We have given the matter deep consideration and base our decision on the following:

1. That Article 9, as at present constituted, is loosely worded and may be so interpreted as to allow the playing of casual visitors to the Colony, in which category we place Mr. Liu, but

2. In the opinion of this committee the intent of Article 9 is to the effect that only bona fide residents of the Colony are eligible to play and we recommend that the article be amended so as to read in order to avoid future misunderstanding:

3. That we find the Dragons at fault in not putting Mr. Liu's name before the Committee for his eligibility to be passed on and that the best interests of baseball in the Colony are not served in playing casual visitors to Hongkong in League matches.

We believe both teams to have acted in good faith and sincerely hope they will accept this decision in the spirit in which is given—that of good sportsmanship.

(Signed) H. Alves, W. Burrell, S. Hachimura, (Protest Committee).

New Schedule.

The Chairman of the Schedule Committee of the Hongkong Baseball Association writes:

Mr. Richard Shim, Manager of the S. C. A. A. "Dragons," has approached this Committee and explained that he is sending five of his players to Shanghai to be members of the baseball delegation for China to participate in the Far East Olympic meet at that city. He, therefore, requested that a re-arrangement of the League schedule be effected so as to permit of his team ("Dragons") playing League games here before August 22 and after September 9, 1927.

To accommodate the S. C. A. A. "Dragons," the following re-arrangement of schedule has been made:

July 20, Saturday, 2.30 p.m., Tigers v. Philippines.

July 20, Saturday, 4.30 p.m., Club Recreio v. Dragons.

July 21, Sunday, 4.00 p.m., Japanese v. H.K.B.B. Club.

July 24, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Philippines.

July 27, Saturday, 4.00 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

July 28, Sunday, 4.00 p.m., Philippines v. Club Recreio.

September 3, Saturday, 4.00 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

September 4, Sunday, 4.00 p.m., Philippines v. Japanese.

September 10, Saturday, 4.00 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

September 11, Sunday, 4.00 p.m., H.K.B.B. Club v. Club Recreio.

September 13, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Philippines v. Dragons (Replay).

September 15, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

September 17, Saturday, 4.00 p.m., H.K.B.B. Club v. Philippines.

September 18, Sunday, 4.00 p.m., Dragons v. Japanese.

September 19, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Japanese.

September 20, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Philippines.

September 21, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

September 24, Saturday, 4.00 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

September 25, Sunday, 4.00 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

September 26, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

September 27, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

September 28, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

September 29, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

September 30, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 1, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 2, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 3, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 4, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 5, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 6, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 7, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 8, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 9, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 10, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 11, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 12, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 13, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 14, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 15, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 16, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 17, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 18, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 19, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 20, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 21, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 22, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 23, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 24, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 25, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 26, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 27, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 28, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

October 29, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

October 30, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

October 31, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

November 1, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

November 2, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

November 3, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

November 4, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

November 5, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

November 6, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

November 7, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

November 8, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

November 9, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

November 10, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

November 11, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

November 12, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

November 13, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

November 14, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

November 15, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

November 16, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

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November 29, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

November 30, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

December 1, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

December 2, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

December 3, Saturday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

December 4, Sunday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

December 5, Monday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

December 6, Tuesday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

December 7, Wednesday, 5.15 p.m., Tigers v. Dragons.

December 8, Thursday, 5.15 p.m., Japanese v. Club Recreio.

December 9, Friday, 5.15 p.m., Dragons v. Philippines.

December 10, Saturday, 5.15

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MODERN DIETETIC REFORMERS.

WHY FRUITARIANS ARE SUCCEEDING.

REASON AND POCKET.

Dietetic reformers are very vocal these days, and much of their advice, sound and unsound, is being taken to heart by the public. But diet reform, as commonly preached, is a somewhat cold and puritanic religion, appealing mainly to the reason and the pocket, writes a doctor, to a Home paper. Nobler philosophies than this have found it desirable, essential, to give their expositions and public appeals an aesthetic quality which has generally heightened rather than diminished the force of their impress.

On the whole, one can but back, or at least sympathise with the principal reforms in diet on which stress is now being laid. There can be no question as to the desirability of fresh fruit forming a much larger part of our daily food than has, until lately, been usual in this country. Equally, the arguments in favour of bread made from the whole berry of the wheat, rather than from its emasculated core, seem unanswerable.

But one cannot help noticing that the success which has attended the advocacy of the fruitarians is out of all proportion greater than that which the wholemeal apostles have achieved. The explanation is surely not far to seek?

In the one instance, the reason given has been supported by normal taste, while in the other no such support has been forthcoming. It is interesting to find that now, at least, enterprising commercial firms have realised this defect, and are putting on the market attractive products made with whole wheat meal calculated to appeal to the aesthetic palate, quite as much as to hygienic reason.

Of all the senses, that of taste holds in our conventional world the lowest position, so far as social esteem is concerned. A man with what is called a finer sense of colour or form, or with a delicate ear for musical harmonies, is regarded with admiration; and a child betraying potentialities along these lines is considered especially worthy of education in order to develop these faculties to their highest.

Cultivating the Palate.

Nor is it thought unfitting to devote public money to the furtherance of such an object. But he would be a bold politician who urged the devotion of public money to developing the subtleties of a sensitive palate in a child so favoured.

No visiting chefs attend our public schools, to enable such pupils as could appreciate them to educate their palates on the great classic dishes prepared—or, as it were, "played" as they should be when interpreted by a master.

Why are our food reformers so obtuse? They cannot all be mere theoretic faddists. Many of them have palates sensitive enough to distinguish between the agreeable, the delicious, the durable, and the abominable, but from most of their writings and speeches, one never would guess it.

Yet, flavour has a place in sound biology no less real and fundamental than is occupied by those qualities of light and sound which affect our senses—pleasantly or otherwise.

There is no just ground for this discrimination.

I suppose that one must bow to the claptrap formula about the impossibility of putting back the clock of civilisation. But I can't help regarding it as regrettable that everybody these days

seems to think that food grows in

shops, and is cooked in factories.

The dreadful thing is that it is so

nearly true.

But, behind it all, there is sound medical and biological doctrine.

The sense of taste, like the

senses of touch, sight, and hearing,

and even like the faculty of

reason itself, was primarily and

essentially utilitarian; that is to

say, it assisted in the preservation

of the individual and in the

maintenance of harmonious rela-

tions between him and his en-

vironment.

Pleasant flavours produce in our

body structures reactions of

great importance. It is they

which are largely responsible for

the healthy flow of our digestive

fluids, and for all the processes of

effective and comfortable diges-

tion. The distinction between the

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ideas being unduly isolated.

We are coming to see that be-

tween health and beauty—with

whatever sense or faculty that

beauty be associated—are con-

nections more intimate than dry-

as-dusts—medical and other—

have suspected.

NEW CHINESE VESSEL.

BEING BUILT IN HONGKONG.

A twin-screw cargo and passenger vessel of about 400 tons gross is being built for the Hua Kiao (Overseas Chinese) S.S. Co., a concern trading between Singapore and Muar, by Messrs. Kwong Hip Lung and Co., Ltd., of Hongkong. It is expected that the vessel will shortly be ready for delivery.

The vessel has an overall length of 146-ft., moulded breadth of 26-ft. and depth 9-ft. 3-in., whilst her speed will be about 10 knots. For dealing with cargo, the ship will have two derricks, one to lift a maximum capacity of two tons and the other one ton. A steam windlass will be used for raising and lowering the anchors, of which the vessel is provided with two Bower stockless anchors and one kedge anchor. The native crew will be housed in the forecastle and three galleys have been provided for on board the ship, which will also have two store-rooms. For the safety of passengers and crew two lifeboats, four life-rafts and 100 life-belts are provided.

The vessel will be oil-driven by two sets of vertical compound surface condensing engines, with a high-pressure cylinder of 13-in. diameter and low-pressure 26-in., with a piston-stroke of 18-in.

The passenger accommodation on board consists of two cabins containing two berths each and a bath-room. Between the passenger cabins is a well-furnished saloon.

The Captain and officers are comfortably berthed and the vessel is electrically fitted throughout.

Mr. O. C. Smalley, managing agent of the Company, is leaving shortly for Hongkong in order to register and take delivery of the vessel, after which he will proceed to Australia with a view to purchasing further steamers for the Company.

FRENZIED BY HEAT.

ARMED MADMAN CLEARS CINEMA.

New York July 14.

Hectic multitudes swarming on the seashore during New York's latest heat wave became panic-stricken last night when a Coney Island cook, maddened by the unbearable temperature, ran amok with a carving knife.

In a combination restaurant and cinema where the diners were sweltering in 90 degrees of intensely humid atmosphere while they watched the screen drama the cook rushed among the spectators. Chairs and tables were overturned in the stampede.

Standing on a chair and frenzied by the heat he then threatened the crowds surging outside in Surf Avenue, fracturing the arm of one spectator and wounding two others. The police then intervened and riddled the madman with eight shots. With the ninth shot they wounded one of the spectators in the abdomen.

The madman fell dead and the spectators who had been shot were taken to hospital.

lumped together Beethoven and Balfe as "music" or Conrad and Corelli as "literature."

I would like to urge every one of my readers who has at his disposal even so small a plot of cultivable ground to study the elements of gardening and personally to apply them. I would advise him next to read carefully the seed catalogue of a good firm, and no matter on how tiny a scale, to grow for himself a few of the simpler vegetables in kinds chosen for their flavour only.

If further, he will take the trouble to learn exactly how these things should be cooked and will carry his knowledge into practice. He will, if he has been reasonably intelligent and patient, reap an aesthetic reward such as few people dream of.

I have dwelt on the aesthetic and measurable side of this matter, firstly, because I think this is perhaps the most important side of every question; secondly, because I am sure that it is the only side which, in the long run, will influence the conduct of most people.

But, behind it all, there is sound medical and biological doctrine.

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nections more intimate than dry-

as-dusts—medical and other—

have suspected.

MAN WHO WORKS TOO QUICKLY.

450 EMPLOYEES GO ON STRIKE.

ATTEMPT TO LIMIT OUTPUT.

Four hundred and fifty of the employees of John Wright and Co., manufacturers of gas stoves, Aston, Birmingham, are on strike because an employee persisted in earning more than the amount allowed under the rules of the Iron Founding Workers' Association.

One of the rules declares that no man shall earn more than 23s. 6d. a day, or £5 17s. 6d. for a five-days' week.

The employers state that the strikers are not willing to resume work unless the company will permit the victimisation of the man who has been the cause of the trouble. In any case, it is understood that they would refuse to handle the man's output after it had reached the limit laid down.

The company, supported by the employers' federation, takes the view that the union has no right to impose limit on earnings, and they refuse to compromise with a position which does not allow of a man making as much money as he can.

Not Justified.

Mr. Alexander Ramsey, chairman of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Association, said he had never, in his 15 years' experience of industrial negotiation known a strike so little justified.

Employers, he said, were always being challenged about low wages and confronted with American standards, and yet here was a case where piece-work was involved, and where the workers sought to limit earnings. The man's wages had been earned by sheer merit and the other men in the shop would be unwilling to take over his job on the same conditions.

One of the men told a Daily Mail reporter that the man's output was simply due to abnormal brawn and staying power, and the union did not wish a high-pressure standard to be established.

A COAL CRISIS IN SEPTEMBER.

MINER'S EXECUTIVE REVIEW SITUATION.

A two-days' meeting of the Miner's Executive of Great Britain was opened in London in mid week, chiefly in order to discuss the report of the Executive to be submitted next week to the Delegate Conference at Southport.

The report covers the interval between the last annual conference in 1925 and what is tantamount to a history of the coal situation since then, and the critical period through which the industry is now passing has been prepared for the miners' consideration.

It is described as a document of unusual candour, and makes definite suggestions how the miners should prepare themselves to bring the present agreements to an end at the earliest possible moment.

The first of these agreements affect the Durham miners, whose contract of service comes up for review in October. Among the miners, it is openly predicted that the new wages which will then be suggested to Durham will precipitate a new coal crisis.

"One-eyed Connolly," the American champion "gate crasher" (who gains admission to big sporting events without payment), has been compelled by the alien authorities to return to New York. He was held up when he reached Liverpool. He had hoped to have "crashed" into Olympia to see the big fight.

The Centurion, which was launched from the building slip at Devonport Dockyard by Mrs. Winston Churchill in November, 1911, and was "scrapped" under the Washington Agreement, was recently commissioned at Chatham Dockyard, after an extensive overhaul and repair, during which she has been converted into a Fleet target ship to replace the "Agamemnon" as target ship for the Atlantic Fleet.

Captain R. S. Macfarlin, who commanded the cruiser Carlisle in the Far East, commissioned the Centurion, which will carry out a series of trials, and will afterwards leave Sheerness for Portsmouth to be completed.

The Centurion's last service was as flagship of the Vice-Admiral commanding the Reserve Fleet, from which she was paid off about 15 months ago, the sum of £258,088 being voted by Parliament to fit her for target purposes. The Centurion took part in the Jutland Battle.

A scheme is being prepared, which must first of all receive the approval of the Harvard authorities, whereby one or two students from Harvard University will go to Johannesburg every year to carry out research work in anthropology. The students would be financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

UNWANTED GUESTS.

PLOT TO HOAX A PEER'S SON

Scotland Yard was able yesterday to thwart an audacious plot attempted by a group of people believed to have addresses in the West End of London, who have lately been issuing bogus invitations to society functions.

Last night the Hon. Evan Morgan, Lord Tredegar's only son, gave a party to celebrate his 34th birthday, and it apparently became known to the practical jokers that some members of the Royal Family were to be present. Because of this elaborate plans were made for their "joke" to produce the most cruel effect possible.

Mr. Morgan, who has not a town house, engaged the whole of a restaurant for the entertainment of his 150 guests, but the hoax was organised on such a scale that it had succeeded the building would have been so crowded that the dinner and dance arrangements would have been completely upset.

24 Hours Before.

It was not until 24 hours before the function that Mr. Morgan learned of the scheme. He communicated with the police, and on their advice he renewed the proper invitations by sending to each of the intended guests an explanatory note and a save card bearing the words, "A birthday Party, July 13, 1927," without which no one was admitted to the restaurant. So complete were the precautions that not a single improperly invited person arrived for the dinner.

Scotland Yard officers, as a result of their inquiries, were able to prepare an almost complete list of the persons who had received the false invitations. Among the men the police interrogated during the day was a relative of an eminent parliamentarian.



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GOING TO LORDS IN FUR COAT.

WIFE AND HER DRESS ALLOWANCE.

The question of a wife's dress allowance when living apart from her husband came before Mr. Justice Salter in the King's Bench Division, London, in an action in which Mr. Joseph Fernand Grasselli dei Moscatelli, costumier, Albemarle Street, London, claimed a sum of £100 for goods sold and delivered and for work done from Mr. Charles Bowen, Chapel en le Firth, Derbyshire.

Counsel for plaintiff said Mrs. Bowen was living apart from her husband under a deed dated February, 1923. The deed was to expire in twelve months, and under it she was allowed £180 a year. The goods were ordered in July, 1926, at which time the separation had come to an end, but husband and wife were still living apart.

Mrs. Bowen would say that her husband did not send her enough money to provide her with suitable clothing and certainly not enough to provide such clothing as was suitable for the wife of a country gentleman in Derbyshire. Counsel read a letter from Mrs. Bowen to her husband asking for money to buy "something to go out in." The letter went on: "Unfortunately the law demands that we clothe ourselves. If you do not send me some money I shall have to break the law."

Summer Coat" Wanted.

Another letter read: "Please send me something that I can get a summer coat. Cannot you realise my position in this heat. I cannot go to Lords on Wednesday in my fur coat."

Mrs. Linda Bowen, giving evidence, said the sums her husband sent her were not sufficient to supply her with food and clothing. She had had no money for clothes since 1920.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Bowen denied that she had involved her husband in thousands of pounds of debt while she was living with him.

Mr. Charles Bowen said he allowed his wife £100 a year as a dress allowance for some time, and then stopped it. After that he paid most of her bills and gave her money when she asked for it. This went on until about 1920, when she was very heavily in debt, and he objected. He thought he had paid roughly £7,000 in settlement of his wife's debts.

MADMAN ON A ROOF.

LASSOED BY POLICE AFTER STRUGGLE.

A lunatic more than 6 ft. 4 in. tall, who escaped from a padded cell at the City of Westminster Infirmary, Fulham Road, S.W., climbed over roofs and parapets and kept attendants and police at bay for nearly an hour before he was lassoed and recaptured.

The man, who is about 33, was arrested in the West End of London on Friday night on suspicion of drunkenness, but after medical examination was found to be insane.

So violent did he become that he had to be strapped to a stretcher, and was taken in an ambulance to the Westminster Infirmary, where six policemen and attendants were required to place him in a padded cell.

He was visited every few minutes, but just before 3 a.m. the cell was found to be empty, although the door was locked. The lunatic, who was proportionately well-built for his height, had apparently squeezed through a fanlight only 12 inches deep and 15 inches broad. He was found dressed only in a shirt on a flat roof 30 feet above the ground.

Laughed at His Pursuers.

He threatened to kill anyone who approached him, and laughed at his pursuers as he made his way along walls and gutters. Police and other attendants at the institution joined in the chase, and the man finally reached the roof of the porter's lodge, sitting as still as a statue and refusing to move.

Ladders were placed on each side of the building, and while the medical officer attracted his attention on one side, policemen armed with ropes climbed up the other.

Every time they approached the man dodged out of their way, threatening to hurl his pursuers to the ground. Finally the policemen, who were in a perilous position on a narrow ledge, threw a lasso over the fugitive's head.

A fierce struggle followed, in the course of which the man pulled down a lump of masonry, which just missed his cantors. With difficulty he was trussed and lowered to the ground, but was so violent that a dozen men were required to put him into a strait jacket.

Later he was removed to a private mental home.

FARM HOUSE TRAGEDY.

SHOT BROTHER AND SISTER.

A brother and sister were found shot at 2.30 a.m. at Well Farm, South Tawton, Devon, and it is believed that the affair is associated with a financial entanglement over the sale of some furniture and the fear of a legal action.

The shot persons, Mr. Richard Lane, aged 56, a retired draper, and Miss Emma Lane, aged 68, both natives of Winkleigh, Devon, were found by a constable lying outside the farm where they were on holiday. The woman was dead, and the man lies in a critical condition with severe head wounds, at Okehampton. Near by was a double-barrelled shotgun.

Late on Wednesday night they left the farm for a walk.

Furniture As Security.

Mr. Lane had been living at 75, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., and his sister at Exeter. He joined her five days ago for a holiday. Mr. Lane at one time was believed to be wealthy.

The story of his financial dealings in furniture was told by Sir George Fowler, of Messrs. Fowler, Legg and Young, solicitors of Bedford-row, W.C., who said:

Some time ago I learned that Mr. Lane had lent money to a man who had a lot of furniture settled on him for his use during his life, the furniture to pass to his daughter at his death. It was a trustee's settlement and I act for the trustees.

When he lent the money Mr. Lane naturally required a security and took the furniture as such. When the man did not pay the money Mr. Lane sold the furniture, probably unaware that there was a settlement in existence.

Disputes With Sister.

The borrower went abroad, and I tried to recover from Mr. Lane. One day he asked me to give him a letter saying that there was no claim on him, as he had given £8,000 to his sister and she would not return it while she knew that a claim was pending.

As Mr. Lane could not produce a receipt for the £8,000 and did not know how it was invested, I asked him whether he received any income from the money. He replied that his sister sent him small sums from time to time.

I told him that if he would agree to make a reasonable cash payment within a few days I would give him a letter stating that we had no further claim on him. He left the office saying that he supposed we would take action against him, and I have not seen him since.

SMUGGLED RUBBER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

To ascertain the best opinion outside its walls and voice it within, I am going to refer in a moment to the Malayan Trunk Telephone scheme, and I have not the slightest idea what the public view is, except of course that it is interesting in the right thing being done with a scheme of that magnitude.

But in this matter of rubber smuggling, in the gravity of the facts and in the gravity of the consequences, I believe, sir, you may safely take it that I am voicing, however inadequately, the real sentiments of the whole community.

I desire to say, and I am authorised to say, that my honourable colleagues on this side of the table are at one with me on this subject. We stand united.

And will your permission, sir, be given to this Council a resolution recently passed unanimously by the Malayan Committee of the Rubber Growers' Association and endorsed by the Parent Association in London: "That this committee is of the opinion that the quantity of rubber which it is persuaded is being smuggled out of Malaya is impairing the efficiency of restriction; and that representations ought to be made to the highest authorities that the preventative systems for suppressing this unlawful traffic be strengthened and co-ordinated throughout Malaya without delay."

Other speeches were made on the subject and the High Commissioner, in reply, said he would do what he could with regard to smuggling.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Rawalpindi, Santhia, Talma, Ranella, Van Overstraten, President Taft, City of Glasgow, Morea, Hanov, Mentor, Michael Jebson, Tjeldni, Tjikembang, Suiyang, Anhalt, Adolf Von Baeyer, Menado, Maru, Harunasan Maru, Atlantic, Bintang, Glenapp, Liangchow, and Honghwa.

OUT-OF-DATE LUNACY LAWS.

WHERE CHANGES ARE NECESSARY.

Recent happenings that have become public emphasise the need there is for the laws relating to persons supposed to be of unsound mind to be revised, writes a mental specialist to a London paper.

In published criticisms relating to the unsatisfactory state of things as matters now stand two points have been more especially emphasised:

That the doctor ought to be better safeguarded against the possibility of litigation for wrong-
ful certification.

That if the present state of things is allowed to continue, doctors will refuse to certify persons of unsound mind and that dangerous lunatics will thus be allowed to roam at large to the danger of the public.

In considering the first of these questions it must be recognised that no general practitioner need run any risk when dealing with a pauper patient. The law as at present framed allows the doctor to call in the relieving officer to take the patient to the infirmary. Here a person is placed in what is known as the Observation Ward, where he or she is kept for three days. At the end of this time, if deemed to be insane, the patient is then certified and sent to an asylum.

The real difficulty arises when a person who is not a pauper is being dealt with, for the laws as at present constituted make no provision for any such preliminary observation before the person need be certified. Here it is that a remedy is to be found in one of the most important recommendations of the Royal Commission, which, if legalised, would allow of treatment under probation in homes or hospitals for at least a month, and possibly six months, before the person is certified.

This would at once relieve the general practitioner of a burden that he ought not to be expected to bear, and would afford him time in which to transfer the responsibility to experts qualified to deal with matters of the kind.

Would Aid Patient.

Legislation on these lines would also be to the infinite advantage of the patient, even if actually of unsound mind. By affording opportunities of treatment away from the confines of an asylum many persons would be given a chance of being made well in a way that is denied them at present.

One reads of the good that is done to a certain class of case by detention in an asylum—a statement that is perfectly true in some instances. The advocates of this, however, appear to ignore the fact that it is equally true that there are other cases that are likely to be made infinitely worse when they find themselves in the atmosphere of an asylum.

The survestion that if general practitioners refuse to certify persons the public would be at the mercy of raving lunatics roaming at large is calculated to create alarm.

In reality the homicidal lunatic forms but a very small proportion of insane persons. When so-called "raving" and at large, a person can be dealt with as effectively by the police as by a doctor, and when not of this type, but nevertheless homicidal, he is probably much too subtle as a rule for his real mental state to be detected by anyone other than a doctor versed in mental diseases.

A much larger proportion of cases belongs to the class that are dangerous to themselves, in the sense that they are suicidal, while by far the largest group of insane people are perfectly harmless, both to themselves and to others, and call for no haste in regard to certification.

If funds are available, both of these classes of cases can be effectively dealt with in nursing homes, or in their own homes as a preliminary measure, without its being necessary to certify them. It is among the poor, therefore, who are not actually paupers in the sense that they come within the provisions of Poor Law relief, that the greatest hardship is met with, and here it is again that the recommendation of the Commission, if adopted, would come as a great boon.

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NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	M'res, L'don, A'werp & Hull
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	M'res, L'don, A'werp & Hull
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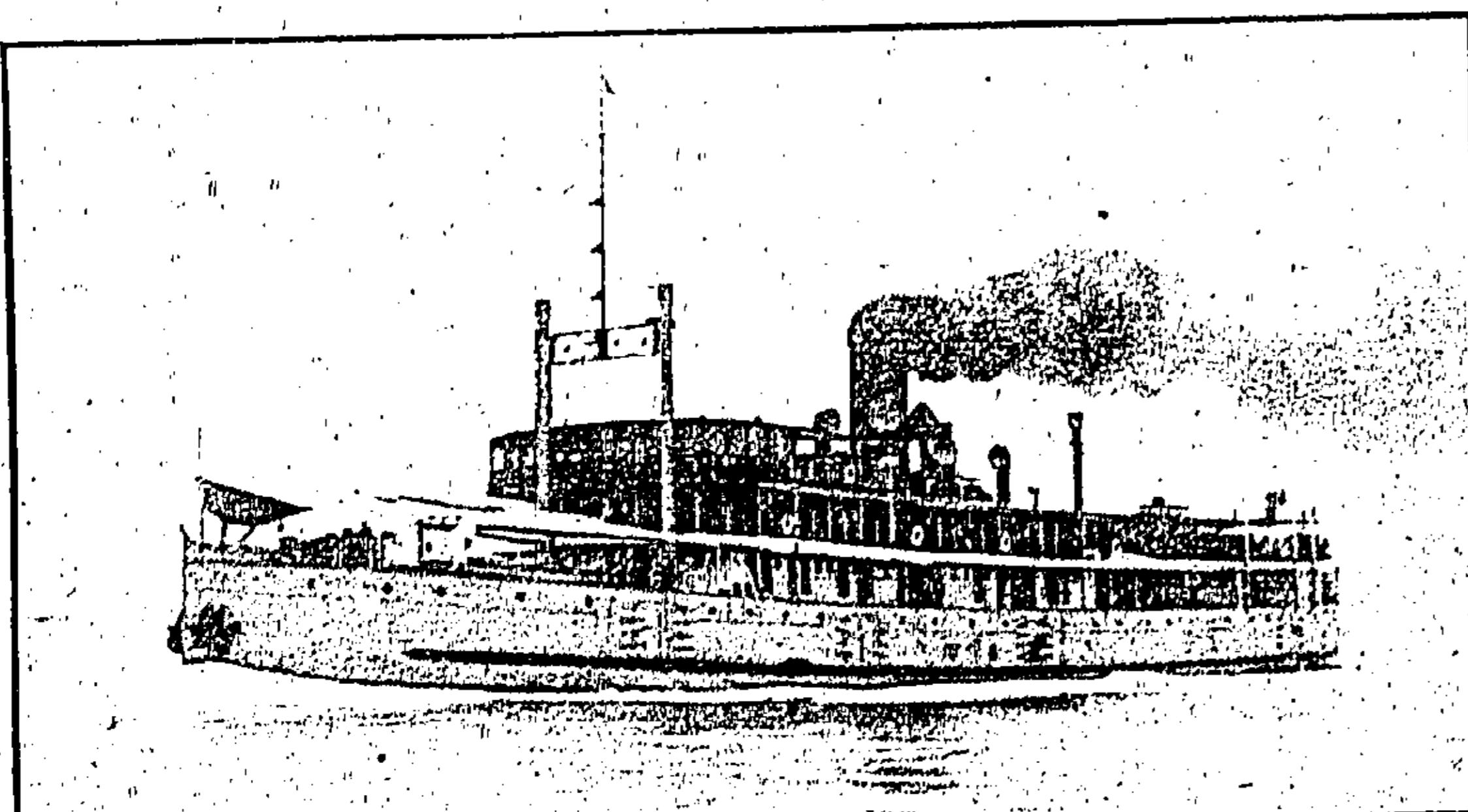
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"THE DOCTOR'S BIG DILEMMA."

SHAW AND BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Bacteries and germs in Edinburgh are in strict hiding from to-day onwards, says a Scottish paper of mail week. Their enemies are encamped in their very midst and planning new warfare.

These enemies are 2,000 doctors from all over the United Kingdom, a number of foreign delegates, who, under the banner of the British Medical Association, are assembled in the McEwan Hall, Edinburgh, to discuss the year's progress and experiences in medicine and surgery.

The ninety-fifth annual meeting instituted by the conference when Sir Robert W. Philip presided over a large representation of the delegates, including six lady doctors. From to-day until Tuesday the business of the Association will take the usual form of "representative meetings," or "The Parliament of Medicine," in which medical politics and professional matters are discussed, while the general discussions of greater interest to the public commence on Tuesday. Several engrossing subjects are on the agenda.

These include "alcohol and the motorist," "the use of insulin in diabetes," "tobacco and eyesight," and "ultra violet rays."

The annual meeting to-day was instituted by the president's motion "That the British Medical Association, meeting in Edinburgh at the time His Majesty the King is in residence, presents its humble and loyal respects to the Royal patron of the Association." (Applause.) The meeting stood for a moment in deference to the motion.

On the motion of the chairman of Council, Sir Robert Bolam, Sir Ewan Maclean, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., was elected president of the Association for next year. It was agreed that the meeting in 1929 be held in Manchester and at Winnipeg, Canada, in 1930.

After Twenty-Nine Years.

Lord Provost Stevenson visited the meeting, and was introduced by the chairman. In welcoming the delegates to Edinburgh on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, the Lord Provost said he understood that the Association had met in Edinburgh on three previous occasions—in 1868, 1875, and 1898. So after a period of 29 years they welcomed them back to Edinburgh, not only because they belonged to a profession associated with the preservation of the health and wellbeing of the nation, but because they in Edinburgh had special regard and pride for their own medical school, whose sons had carried the torch of learning to all parts of the world, and whose teachers had by their skill and knowledge won for themselves the highest places in the ranks of the profession.

The meeting of the Association had a special significance this year in that it coincided with the Lister centenary, whose epoch-making work was largely accomplished in Edinburgh, and to whose genius the world owed so much.

Concluding the Lord Provost said he trusted that the conference would prove as successful as on former occasions, and their deliberations distinguished by the same breadth of vision and the wisdom for which they had been noted in the past.

Sir Robert Philip thanked the Lord Provost, and said he expressed the anticipation of the delegates in coming this year to Edinburgh.

George Bernard Shaw, whose anti-medical views are pronounced, received a "free boot" by this distinguished body of his protagonists. The general secretary of the conference, Dr. A. Ferguson, Edinburgh, was outlining the arrangements for the delegate's comfort and pleasure during their stay in Edinburgh.

He mentioned that a Shaw season was proceeding in the city during the present few weeks, and he had been inundated with applications for tickets for the theatre.

He was sorry, however, that many members would be disappointed to learn that there only remained about half a dozen seats for the performance of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

There had been a rush for the theatre on that evening, and the hopes of a number of the delegates would be doomed. (Laughter.)

Novel Speech-Timer.

On the presidential table lie two valuable gifts made to the Association.

One is a massive solid silver speech-timer, worked on the sand glass principle, presented by the Brighton Division on the occasion of the 81st annual meeting of the Association, held in that city in 1913. The speech-timer has been

SLOW MOTION AT A TOURNAMENT.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN ANNOUNCER.

CHESS "BROADCAST."

A cynic has suggested that the proceedings of the International Chess Tournament in London should be broadcast. Not to be outdone, a Press Association representative submits a sample programme based on recent scenes at the Central Hall, Westminster.

London calling the British Isles. Time signal 9:30 a.m.

Announcer—The players looking comparatively fresh after yesterday's initial battles, have taken their seats for the international team tournament and the general congress. Chess clocks are being shaken and their ticks listened to.

A distant church clock chimes in sympathy. * * *

Silence. * * *

Announcer—In the smaller room 64 men, representing 16 nations, are holding their heads in their hands. There is no sound, no movement. Shaded lights, international flags, and the silver pipes of an organ help to convey the impression of an international lying-in-State.

Silence. * * *

Announcer—Members of the public tiptoeing into the room have roused Reti, the curly-haired Czech-Slovakian. By a superhuman effort he has removed a pawn. This sudden animation infects other giants of the chess world, Ernst Grunfeld, a tall Austrian with a shaven head, rises from the table and paces to and fro leaning heavily on a stout stick. He is lame.

Birger Rasimusson, of Finland, removes his white peaked cap an inch further away from the ash tray.

Silence. * * *

Announcer—A sensation has just been caused by the entry of an attendant bearing a cup of coffee. It is for Tekolste, a heavily-built, ruddy-complexioned Hollander, who has been feeling cold. Stimulated, he has succeeded in capturing a knight.

Hans Knoch, who closely resembles the ex-German Crown Prince, has lit another cigarette. The striking of the match shatters the silence effectively as a note from Big Ben.

An hour later.

Announcer—We have now swithched over to the general congress in the big room. The players here are not so famous as the international teams, yet they are past masters or mistresses in the art of slow motion. One table is occupied entirely by women—the most silent assembly of women that has ever been known. A possible explanation is that they speak different languages.

Some are wearing hats; others are without, and at least one has lost her scoring pencil. She is Mrs. F. Murza, a beautiful Parisian, whose husband is a student in London. Very dainty and picturesque she looks in her pink robe-like dress edged with silver embroidery. Her opponent, Mr. H. A. Clarke, has no difficulty in borrowing a pencil for such a fascinating player.

The clicking noise you just heard was caused by a woman closing her handbag. Even at chess, Eve feels the need of lip-salve.

Two hours later.

Announcer—A London messenger boy has just made the discovery that "all sorts of blocks are asleep in the central hall."

Good night, everybody.

in use at each subsequent annual conference.

Two of the glasses are gauged to filter the sand from one compartment of the receptacle to the other in three minutes each, and two operate in five minutes each. A bell indicates when the speech has to go for one minute.

When a speaker commenced a speech which is to last six minutes, one of the three minute sand glasses is set in operation, and after all the sand has passed to the foot chamber, the second sand glass is set in operation. A ten-minute speech is worked on the same principle, except that the five minute glasses are used.

Among the members of the Association, there is a humorous understanding that when the speaker is uninteresting, both five minute sand glasses are set going at the same time, the sand actually taking ten minutes to pass through the glasses, but the speaker only gets five. They have never had cause to resort to this principle.

The other curio is an ivory and gold chairman's hammer of exquisite design. A golden snake—

the badge of the Association—is twined round the handle.

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Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	Chbrg-Sampn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	Chbrg-Sampn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 23	Chbrg-Sampn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	Chbrg-Sampn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 13	Chbrg-Sampn Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 15	Chbrg-Sampn Nov. 22
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic		



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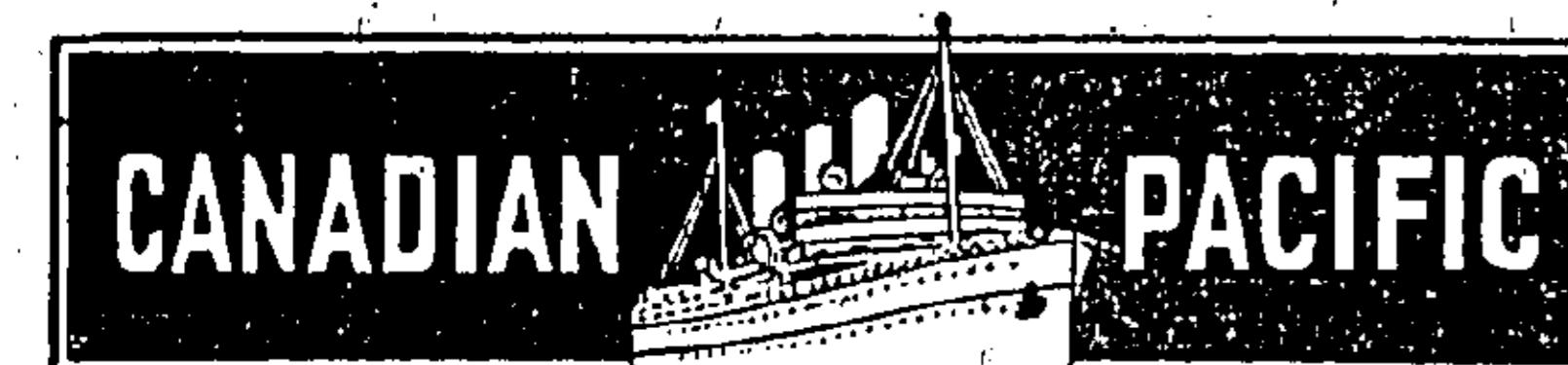
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Satur. 27th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Yatshing	Sun. 28th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sun. 28th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Mon. 5th Sept at 3 p.m.
OSAKA Amoy, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Fri. 9th Sept at 7 a.m.

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ESTATE IN DISPUTE.

QUESTION OF CHINESE CUSTOM.

An unusual case, involving novel features of Chinese law and customs with regard to estate, came before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. The two contending parties are women, and they each claim the right to administer the property left by a man now dead, each asserting that the other has passed out of the family by reason of marriage.

The dispute has arisen over property left by Ngai I, late of 5 Teat Tsz-Mui village, Hongkong, farmer, who died in 1898. The plaintiff is Ngai Chung-az, who is suing as the next friend of an infant, Ngai Chung-fat, an adopted son. The defendant is Ngai Yee-mui. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo, is for the plaintiff, and the defence is being conducted by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes.

The first plaintiff declares that Ngai I died about the year 1898 intestate, and was survived by his only son, Ngai Fo, who married the first plaintiff. Later he died, and his three children had also died. When Ngai I died he left the property to the defendant, but she married twice, and according to Chinese law and customs that would prevent her from becoming entitled to the property. The defendant is the daughter of Ngai I and the sister of the first plaintiff's husband.

The defendant has taken out Letters of Administration to the estate, claiming she is entitled to do so, but the plaintiff denies this right and asks the court to give her power to deal with the estate on behalf of herself and her adopted son.

The grounds for the defence are largely the same as those advanced on behalf of the plaintiffs, the allegation of marrying out of the family being expressed.

Family History.

Mr. Alabaster said he would contend that the property, on the death of Ngai I, was inherited by his son who married the first plaintiff as his *tin fung* wife. Partly by her and partly by his *lit fat* wife he had three sons, all of whom had died intestate.

His case would be that on the death of the son the property, under Chinese law, was vested in the widow, the first plaintiff. There was also, he added, another sister of the plaintiff's husband, who by marrying had passed out of the family. The plaintiff adopted a son seven years of age. He was however, not of high family, and he took their name.

The widow also took into her house a man named Lium, which, according to the customs prevailing in the village, she was entitled to do, and by doing so, she did not pass out of the family. The defendant, continued Mr. Alabaster, took out Letters of Administration for the purpose of claiming the property for herself and the attitude she takes is that she is entitled to it under the circumstances. On the other hand the plaintiff claims that she inherited it on the death of her husband; that it is her's for life, and after her death it should go to her adopted son.

Mr. Alabaster went on to say that he had found one person of the same generation as Ngai I, who bore the same surname, Ngai, but he did not wish to come forward and make any claim.

The issue before His Lordship was, first of all, who were the persons entitled, according to Chinese law and customs at the time of the death of Ngai I, and whether any of them are still dead.

He would submit that the only person entitled at his death was the son, who had died.

Mr. Jenkins remarked that that point was not in dispute.

The second point was whether the persons were now entitled, according to Chinese law and customs, to the estate. He would most certainly argue that the widow (first plaintiff) was, and he would later produce authorities on the matter.

Plaintiff's Second Husband.

Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster recalled that he had referred to the plaintiff taking another man to live with her after her husband's death. He emphasised the fact that she was entitled to do so, but explained that he was not a recognised husband, and was not entitled to any of the property in dispute. Quoting from a text book, Mr. Alabaster said his quotation showed that a woman could take a man into her house as her husband, but he did not take the name of her first husband.

There was a custom called *chiu-long yip she*, which, he understood, was a custom which was applied to property of people who had a daughter, and who, on marrying her off, took her husband to their family, on the condition that he look after all of them during their lifetime, instead of sending the daughter into another home. This practice, he contended, was analogous to the first plaintiff taking another husband into her home.

Commenting on the case, His Lordship said the male line had died out with the exception of one man who could be traced but was not a claimant. For the purposes

PHILIPPINES FINANCE.

A NET OVERDRAFT OF P.1,507,844.

A net overdraft of P.1,507,844.83 was incurred by the Philippines Government during the first five months of this year. Considering the fact that at the end of the same period last year there was a net surplus of P.2,473,627.16, the Government stood P.3,981,471.99 behind by the end of the first five months this year.

The overdraft is accounted for by the fact that the percentage of estimated income actually received at the end of May, 1927, was 42 per cent, as compared with 47 per cent last year. On the other hand, the percentage of authorized expenditures was 42 per cent last year. Obviously, this means that while the income this year decreased 5 per cent, the expenditures increased 2 per cent.

Current Income Cut.

Total current income at the end of May this year was P.30,303,355.15, as compared with P.31,989,333.07 at the end of May, 1926. Expenditures at the end of the first five months of this year amounted to P.31,811,202.98, as compared with P.29,765.01 for the same period in 1926. Net income per capita during the first five months this year was P.2.46, as against P.2.58 net expenditure per capita.

The decrease in net income this year is accounted for quite largely by the falling off in receipts from taxation. The increased expenditures are due largely to increases in aid to local Governments. Tax receipts up to the end of May, 1927, amounted to P.23,513,670.25, as compared with P.23,195,843.17 up to the end of May, 1926. Aid to local Governments increased from P.8,330,626.40 during the first five to P.10,696,945.26 during the corresponding period this year.

Deficits Every Month.

Deficits have been incurred by the insular Government every month from January to the end of May this year. The excess of expenditure over income was P.4,470,247.85 at the end of January; P.5,984,659.37 at the end of February; P.7,943,770.05 at the end of March; P.3,441,012 at the end of April; and P.1,507,844.83 at the end of May.

Last year, however, overdraws were incurred only in January and March, amounting to P.15,720,761.87 and P.3,750,787.83, respectively. At the end of May, last year, a surplus of P.2,473,627.16 was shown.

This is a general indication that we are not going to get as much income this year as we had expected," Insular Auditor Wright said.

Mr. Alabaster went on to deal with the Chinese law of adoption, in the course of which he remarked it was held that a child should be adopted before the age of three, but he added, it was admitted that the child was adopted at the age of seven. He would however, deal with the various aspects of that point at a later stage.

An affidavit by the defendant was read by Mr. Alabaster, in which it was affirmed that the first plaintiff had married after the death of her husband. The son, it was declared, had in reality been purchased by the second husband and therefore belonged to his family and not to that of the original Ngai I. In the affidavit she denied that she had married twice and asserted that she was entitled to the estate by law and custom.

Mr. Alabaster went on to say that he had found one person of the same generation as Ngai I, who bore the same surname, Ngai, but he did not wish to come forward and make any claim.

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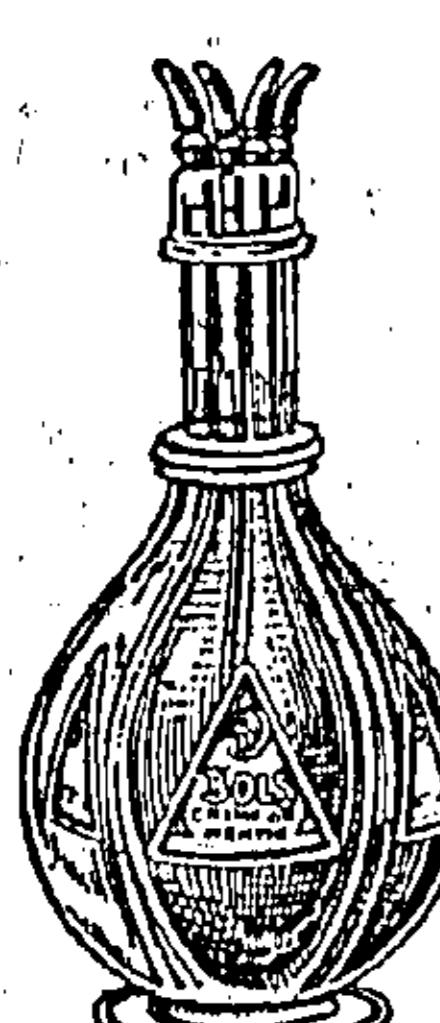
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CANTON, HANKOW AND

NANKING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH PLANE'S MISHAP.

Chinese Troops Obstructive.

London, Aug. 17.

A British army aeroplane, during a practice flight at Shanghai yesterday, made a forced landing on the International Racecourse, a few miles from Shanghai, owing to engine trouble.

The fuselage was removed. Chinese troops quartered there obstructed the removal of the wings of the plane. The British have lodged a protest with the higher Chinese military authorities.

Reports from China indicate a further advance of the Northerners towards Nanking.

Refugees are flocking along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway to the latter city, where the conditions, however, are at present quiet.

Trade Prospects.

Representatives of commercial concerns with interests in Yangtze ports, in company with British officials, are proceeding slowly to Ichang, Chungking and other centres up-river, to enquire into conditions prevailing in those localities.—British Wireless.

CHINESE CUSTOM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

After her husband died she continued to live in the house until it was pulled down. He knew a man named Lam, who went to live with her to look after her.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you still regard her as a member of the Ngai family?—She had never left the family of Ngai.

Answering further questions witness said he knew of other cases in the village where other men had similarly gone to live in widows' houses. After Lam went to live with the plaintiff, she adopted a son, but he could not say which surname the child adopted.

Grown-Up Cases.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you know of cases in your village where people have bought adopted sons of a different family, who were more than three years old?—Yes, even as old as 24. I know of four or five such cases.

Witness added that he knew of a similar happening with regard to one of his brother elders.

Questioned with regard to the defendant, witness said she married about 40 years ago. The house in which she lived was sold by her about 17 or 18 years ago, after which she went to Siam, but left two sons behind her, both of whom bore the surname Li, the name of her husband.

Questioned by Mr. Jenkin, witness said the ages of the sons were 36 and 25, and they were born in the village. He only knew of one case in his own village of a widow taking a man. In that case, he said, they continued to live in the former husband's house.

The ancestral tablets bore the surnames Chiu and Li, being the surnames of her two husbands. He explained that the second man, Li, took his tablet to the house when his own was pulled down because of the Government taking over the place.

Witness was closely questioned with regard to the details of this instance, and said that in the case of Chiu, the money descended to the adopted son.

Witness explained that he himself had three adopted sons, their ages being 19, 9 and 4.

The case is proceeding.

BENGAL SECRET
SOCIETY.SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE IN
DACOITY CASE.

Calcutta, July 26.

Sensational disclosure regarding the activities of what was known as the Bengal Secret Society were made to-day by Dibakar Patro while giving evidence before the special tribunal at Chinsurah, Hooghly, in the Arambagh political dacoity case.

The witness said he came to know one of the three accused, Swadesh Bhushan Das, in 1925 at an exhibition at Tamluk. Swadesh assured him of financial help and enlisted him as a member of the revolutionary society there known as the Bengal Secret Society.

The general duty of members, he added, was to manufacture bombs. Patro, it will be recalled, was also an accused in the case and on pleading guilty was convicted by the tribunal and later examined as a witness for the Crown.

CONVICTS KEPT FROM
RESCUE.1,200 WATCH THREE BOYS
DROWN.

DISCIPLINE AND HUMANITY.

New York, July 8.

Widespread indignation is expressed here at the action of warders of Sing Sing Prison in preventing convicts from going to the rescue of three boys whose canoe capsized in the River Hudson, by the prison. The boys were drowned.

Twelve hundred convicts were taking their morning exercise in the prison yard. They saw the boys handling the canoe with skill and daring as it darted through the white-capped waves. But suddenly a high wave coiled up and struck the frail craft amidships, overturning it. The convicts grouped behind the fence saw that the boys could not swim.

"I can swim. For God's sake let me help them," shouted one of the criminals, but the warder's voice reverberated, "Stand back! I'll shoot the first man that tries to climb that fence."

"Back or We'll Shoot."

The convicts edged back from the fence then surged forward as one of the boys lost his hold of the bottom of the canoe and sank.

"One's gone," shouted several convicts in unison. "Let us go. Don't allow them to drown. You have rifles and we cannot swim out of range."

But the warders levelled their rifles and fingered the triggers, they thundered, "Get back there—back or we'll shoot."

Meanwhile one of the warders had climbed over the fence and was vainly searching for a boat with which to go to the rescue. When the governor, alarmed at the shouts of the convicts, arrived on the scene, all was over.

His comment as reproduced in the newspapers was that discipline must prevail—discipline before humanity is how the affair is described.

ALPINISTS STRUCK BY
LIGHTNING.TRAGEDY ON LEDGE OF
MARMOLATA.

London, July 28.—An extra-

ordinary Alpine accident is reported from Trento.

A party of eight experienced mountaineers were returning after a successful ascent of Marmolata (10,975 feet), when a thunder-

storm came on.

The climbers were on an ex-

posed ledge, and calmly awaited a break in the weather.

Suddenly, lightning struck a

wire rope and threw the whole

party to the ground, unconscious.

One climber managed to crawl to the refuge, despite the fact that

both his legs were severely crush-

ed by falling rock, and brought

rescuers.

The rescue party found the re-

mainder not seriously injured,

except the leader, Father Lauto,

whose body was burned to ashes.

THRILLS OF THE TURF.

"DOWN THE STRETCH" AT
THE QUEEN'S.

Jockeys are not always whip-

ping their horses across the

finish line as winners, nor do they

wear their bright silks to dinner.

They have hearts and troubles and

joys the same as the thousands

who crowd the stands on Derby

Day. The lives they often lead

are portrayed in "Down the

Stretch," the big racing film

which comes to the Queen's Thea-

tre to-day. The hero of "Down

the Stretch" is a young jockey

who wins the hand of the girl

he loves in spite of almost im-

possible odds. The climax of the

story is a great race in which

some of the fastest horses in the

country take part on the Belmont

race track. Robert Agnew, one

of the most accomplished horse-

men of the screen, plays the jockey,

and Marion Nixon, the win-

some little star of "Taxi, Taxi!"

the young lady for whom he goes

through so much.

CHINESE AGITATORS
IN JAVA.ATTEMPT AN ANTI-JAPANESE
BOYCOTT.

Batavia, Aug. 13.—An attempt to boycott Japanese

goods has started here, emanating

from the Kuomintang.

Threatening letters have been

sent out stamped "Patriotic

League," stating that Japanese

troops have been landed in Shan-

tung, violating the sovereign

rights of China, as a result of

which a most rigid boycott

was proclaimed in the mother

country.

The message adds: "You will

agree that our duty as patriots and

brothers is to support the mother

country. Should you prefer per-

sonal profit to the mother coun-

try's interest you will be punis-

hed. We hope you take the warn-

ing to heart."

Four China-born agitators have

been arrested and will probably be

expelled. Two distributors of the

letters have absconded.

By kind permission of Lt. Col.

R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and